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GLENN RUNS 80,000 A DAY

Pipe Lines and Producers Took Care of 2,400,000 Barrels Production From the Big Pool in April—Seventy-one Wells Completed in the Field During the Month, Averaging 365 Barrels Each—Total Mid-Continent Pipe Line Runs 3,614,283.80 Barrels, an Average of 120,476.13 Barrels a Day—Prairie Oil and Gas Company Starts Rail Shipments From Red Fork to Corsicana—Oil Developed in a Test Well at Morris, East of Okmulgee—Field Operations and Personal Notes.

GLENN FIELD PRODUCTION IN APRIL.

	Barrels.
Run by Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	1,200,000
Run by Gulf Pipe Line Co.	275,368
Run by The Texas Co. (Est.)	240,000
Run into producers' tanks	705,000
Total	2,420,368
Average daily production	80,678

MID-CONTINENT RUNS IN APRIL.

	Barrels.
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	3,098,915.89
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	275,367.91
The Texas Co. (Est.)	240,000.00
Total pipe line runs	3,614,283.80
Daily average	120,476.13
Daily average in March	100,333.14
Increase in April	20,142.99

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS, MAY 1.

	Barrels.
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	24,717,024.00
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	437,467.97
All others (Est.)	4,500,000.00
Total	29,654,491.97
Stocks, April 1	27,524,513.25
Increase in May	2,129,978.72

TULSA, I. T., MAY 1.—(Special.)—Seventy-one producing wells were completed in the Glenn field in April, having a gross initial output of 25,900 barrels, or an average of 365 barrels per well. On April 30 the production of the field was estimated at 111,725 barrels, against 85,825 barrels on March 31, an increase of 25,900 barrels. There were 313 producing wells in the field on April 30, against 242 on March 31. The number drilling on the last day of April was 52, against 55 on March 31, and the number of derricks up on April 30 was 95, against 106 on March 31. Producers' field stocks on April 30 were estimated at 2,658,000 barrels, against 1,953,000 barrels on March 31, an increase of 705,000 barrels, or 23,500 barrels a day. The three pipe lines ran approximately 57,000 barrels a day from the Glenn field during the month of April, divided as follows: Prairie Oil and Gas Company, about 40,000; Gulf Pipe Line Company, 9129 barrels, and The Texas Company, 8000 barrels. The gross runs by the pipe lines approximated 1,700,000 barrels. Adding 705,000 barrels placed in steel, wooden and earthen storage by producers, the gross output of the Glenn field in April is indicated as 2,405,000 barrels—a daily average of 80,000 barrels. A natural decline in the output of some of the wells on the east side has been noticed during the past thirty days, but the new production has more than overcome this falling off. A complete summary of the field for the month of April appears on another page.

GLENN POOL RUNS.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company completed twenty-one 35,000-barrel tanks at Jenks in April, providing storage for 735,000 barrels of oil, or 24,500 barrels a day. This company now has fifty-two 35,000-barrel tanks at Jenks, containing approximately 1,800,000 barrels of Glenn crude. Allowing 10,000 barrels a day as the quantity handled by the Prairie Company through its pipe line from the Glenn field north, and 5000 barrels a day which went to the Security Oil Company at Beaumont by rail, it appears that the Prairie Company took care of nearly 40,000 barrels a day of Glenn crude in April, or 1,200,000 barrels in the thirty days. The Gulf Pipe Line Company ran 275,367.91 barrels during the month, or 9187.93 barrels a day. The Texas Company averaged 8000 barrels a day from its own leases in section 8, on which it has twenty-two flowing wells. The three pipe line companies, therefore, handled approximately 1,700,000 barrels of Glenn oil during the month. In addition, W. H. Millikin filled two of his 55,000-barrel tanks at Mounds from his lease in section 22; the Associated Producers Company filled five 35,000 and 37,500 barrel tanks; the Quaker Oil Company one 55,000-barrel tank, and the Beacon Oil Company started filling a 55,000-barrel tank on its lease in section 9, making a total of approximately 340,000 barrels of oil tanked in steel storage by producers. Fully 400,000 barrels went into ground and wooden storage during the month. These figures indicate that the actual production of the field in April was about 2,400,000 barrels, or 80,000 barrels a day.

STEEL TANKAGE COMPLETED.

Steel tankage completed in or near the Glenn field up to April 30: Prairie Oil and Gas Company, at Jenks, fifty-two 35,000 barrels each, total 1,820,000 barrels; Gulf Pipe Line Company, Hamilton and Tiger farms, ten 55,000 barrels each, total 550,000 barrels; The Texas Company, Clinton farm, twelve 37,500 barrels each, total 450,000 barrels; Associated Producers Company, Fee Simple and Nina Brooks, twenty-five 25,000 barrels each and 37,500 barrels each, total 895,000 barrels; W. H. Millikin, Mounds, three 55,000 barrels each, total 165,000 barrels; Quaker Oil Company, Lewis farm, two 55,000 barrels each, total 110,000 barrels; Beacon Oil Company, Beacon farm, one 55,000 barrels; grand total steel tankage completed, 4,045,000 barrels. The Prairie's tanks are full, the Gulf Company has 437,467.97 barrels in storage, The Texas Company has about 350,000 barrels in its tanks, Millikin's are full, the Quaker company is filling its second tank, the Beacon has 3000 or 4000 barrels in its tank, and the Associated Company is filling its No. 25, indicating that of the 4,045,000 barrels of capacity there remains only about 350,000 barrels of room. All of the companies mentioned are building more steel storage and in addition the Laurel Oil and Gas Company is constructing some 55,000-barrel tanks, and the Selby Oil Company has contracted with the Warren City Boiler Works and the Riter-Conley Company for fifteen 35,000-barrel and 55,000-barrel tanks to be erected as soon as the material can be

G. W. Barnes has also ordered some steel storage.

ALL PIPE LINE RUNS IN DETAIL.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company's runs for the month of April in the entire Mid-Continent field amounted to 3,098,915.89 barrels, an average of 103,297.19 barrels a day. The statistics in detail, giving the operations of each company, follow:

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

	March.	April.
Runs	2,795,969.12	3,098,915.89
Deliveries	1,965,586.57	2,166,236.16
Put into tanks	830,382.55	932,679.73
Increase tanked in April		102,297.18
Daily average tanked, April		31,089.32
Daily average tanked, March		26,786.53
Increase daily average, April		3,409.90
Daily average runs, April		103,297.19
Daily average runs, March		90,192.55
Increase daily average, April		13,104.64
Daily average deliveries, March		63,406.02
Daily average deliveries, April		72,207.87
Increae daily average, April		8,801.85

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

	March.	April.
Runs	199,102	275,367.91
Deliveries	39,085	48,552.58
Put into tanks	160,012	226,815.33
Increase tanked in April		66,803.33
Daily average tanked in April		7,560.51
Daily average tanked in March		5,162.00
Increase daily average, April		2,398.51
Daily average runs, April		9,178.93
Daily average runs, March		6,423.00
Increase daily average, April		2,755.93
Daily average deliveries, March		1,261.00
Daily average deliveries, April		1,618.75
Increase daily average, April		357.75

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

	March.	April.
Runs (all tanked)	*115,245.35	240,000.00
Daily average runs, April		8,000.00
Daily average runs, March		3,717.59
*Daily average runs, March actual 19 days		6,065.54

*The Texas Company did not begin running oil until March 13.

TOTAL RUNS AND DELIVERIES.

	Runs.	Deliveries.
Prairie O.& G.Co.	3,098,915.89	2,166,236.16
Gulf P. L. Co.	275,367.91	48,552.58
The Texas Co.	240,000.00	.....
Total	3,614,283.80	2,214,788.74
Put into tanks, April		1,399,495.06
Put into tanks, March		990,399.55
Increase tanked, April		409,095.51
Daily average runs, April		120,476.13
Daily average runs, March		96,615.19
Increase daily av. runs, April		23,860.94
Daily average deliveries, March		64,666.82
Daily average deliveries, April		73,826.29
Increase daily deliveries		9,159.47

GULF PIPE LINE RUNS.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company's runs in April amounted to 275,367.91 barrels, or an average of 9178.93 barrels a day. This is against 199,102 barrels in March, indicating an increase of 76,265.91 barrels for the month, or 2542.17 barrels a day. Deliveries by this company to tank cars at Kiefer in April amounted to 48,552.58 barrels, an average of 1618.75 barrels a day, against 41,168 barrels in March, or a daily average of

1261 barrels, indicating a gross increase in April of 7384.58 barrels, or a daily increase of 357.75 barrels.

PRAIRIE STARTS SHIPMENTS FROM RED FORK.

Last October it was announced through the Mid-continent press that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company had erected a loading rack at Red Fork, the first station south of Tulsa on the Frisco railroad, and would begin the shipment of about 4000 barrels a day of Territory oil to the Corsicana refinery at Corsicana, Texas. The rate at that time was 25 cents a hundred pounds, or about 77 cents a barrel. For some reason the shipments were not made, but on March 28 the Frisco published a rate of 15 cents a hundred pounds, effective April 28, on crude oil shipped from Indian Territory points to points in Texas, and on April 30 the Prairie Oil and Gas Company shipped eleven Union Tank Line cars from Red Fork to the Corsicana refinery. The cars contained some 2200 barrels of Glenn crude. It is now stated on good authority that the Prairie will continued to ship about the same quantity daily to Corsicana from Red Fork, and that soon after the middle of the present month rail shipments to the same point will be inaugurated from Kiefer. Later on it is expected that the Prairie will take advantage of the rate now in effect on the Frisco-Southern Pacific lines to increase its shipments to the Security Oil Company at Beaumont. The Security Company has two or three millions of barrels of empty storage on the Southern Pacific line south of Beaumont, all of which is available for storing Indian Territory oil. The Southern Pacific rate also permits the shipment of oil from the Territory to Sabine, where the Security Company has docks. This will allow the loading of Territory oil onto tank steamers, which ply between Sabine and the Standard's Atlantic coast refineries and storage stations. During the month of April the Prairie Company shipped nearly 700 cars of Glenn crude from Jenks on the Midland Valley railroad to the Security refinery at Chaison, on the Kansas City Southern south of Beaumont, thus disposing of more than 150,000 barrels of oil. Shipments from Jenks are being maintained at the rate of 5000 barrels a day, and there is reason to believe that they will be largely increased as soon as the necessary equipment and motive power is provided. One report has it that the Prairie Company expects to ship four trains or about 20,000 barrels a day from Jenks to Beaumont. It is apparent that this company will send as much of the Indian Territory surplus as the facilities will permit to the Gulf coast.

HEYWOOD OIL COMPANY IN THE GAME.

As a result of Capt. W. C. Tyrrell's visit to Indian Territory last month the Heywood Oil Company of Beaumont will soon be producing oil in the Territory field. Captain Tyrrell bought two leases in the northwestern extension of the Glenn pool, the Robert Pitman, Jr., 71 1-2 acres in the south half of the northwest quarter of section 7, and 40 acres of the Charles Augustus Hengst land composing the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6. It is understood that T. H. Bass is in on the Hengst lease. The trend of new development is to the northwest, and wells recently completed in this part of the field are proving excellent producers. On his return to Beaumont Captain Tyrrell bought the lumber for ten standard rigs from the Nona Mills at Leesville, La., and ordered it shipped to Sapulpa. He has already shipped a carload of material to Muskogee and will start operations on the Heywood Company's 40-acre lease close up to the Creek No. 1 immediately. During Captain Tyrrell's stay in the Territory he acquired five leases for the Heywood Company, three in the Muskoge field and two in the Glenn field.

OIL AT MORRIS, NEAR OKMULGEE.

Morris, a village on the Frisco railroad six miles east of Okmulgee and about forty miles south of Tulsa in the Creek nation, is the scene of the latest Territory oil strike. The Arbuckle-Wood well on the N. B. Gillum eighty acres in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 20-13-14, two and a half miles southeast of the town, developed oil at 1720 feet and shows for 100 to 200 barrels. In the absence of pipe line facilities or other means of handling the output the owners have shut the well in. The gravity of the oil is about 34 degrees Baume. Half way between Morris and the Arbuckle-Wood well a test is drilling on the Katie Barnall land in the northeast quarter of section 19. Operators are watching this test closely, as it may or may not extend the field, and a good many deals are being held up pending developments. According to the best information obtainable the first show of oil in the Arbuckle-Wood well was obtained in shale

SUMMARY OF THE GLENN FIELD BY SECTIONS

(ON MAY 1, 1907)

Producers.	Wells. Prod.	Wells. Drl'g.	Wells. Loca.	Est. Daily Production, Bbls.	Est. Stock on Hand Bbls.
Section 2-17-12—					
Pawnee Oil Company	1	..	..	50	.....
F. M. Gault	3	..	..	200	.....
	4	..	..	250	.....
Section 3-17-12—					
Savoy Oil Company	2	..	..	100	.....
Laurel Oil and Gas Company	2	..	..	100	.....
Selby Oil Company	3	..	..	400	.....
Ridge Oil Company	1	1	..	75	.....
	8	1	..	675	.....
Section 4-17-12—					
Selby Oil Company	4	..	3	700	.....
Donahue Oil Company	3	..	1	150	.....
Lourel Oil and Gas Company	..	1	..	.....	.....
Section 5-17-12—	7	1	4	850	.....
Smith & Swan	2	3	..	400	.....
Reese Oil Company	1	2	..	.....	.....
	3	5	..	400	.....
Section 7-17-12—					
Hammett & Gillispie	2	..	1	2,000	.....
Gulf Oil Company	1	2	2	300	3,000
	3	2	3	2,300	3,000
Section 8-17-12—					
Litchfield & Sawyer (Zeke Moore)	..	..	1	.....	.....
Litchfield & Sawyer	6	..	..	2,400	3,000
National Oil and Development Company	3	..	..	1,200	4,000
J. E. Crosbie	3	..	..	1,800	.....
Gulf Oil Company	6	..	..	1,800	4,000
St. Louis Oil Company	5	2	..	1,600	10,000
Barnes and Sawyer	9	..	..	2,000	.....
J. R. Sharp (Producers Oil Company)	23	2	1	7,000	.....
Childers	1	..	..	200	.....
Hull & Reese	3	..	..	500	16,000
New York Oil Company	6	..	..	300	8,000
Shamrock Oil Company	..	2	..	.....	.....
	65	6	2	18,800	45,000
Section 9-17-12—					
J. E. Crosbie	6	..	..	3,200	.....
Beacon Oil Company	5	1	9	700	.....
Laurel Oil and Gas Company	3	1	1	600	.....
Victor Oil Company	..	3	..	.....	.....
Shamrock Oil Company	2	1	..	1,400	.....
Bass & Bowles	..	3	3	.....	.....
	16	9	13	5,900	.....
Section 10-17-12—					
G. W. Barnes	..	6	..	.....	.....
Selby Oil Company	3	..	1	300	.....
Robert Oglesby	9	..	3	1,000	20,000
Creek Oil Company (Grayson)	8	1	2	1,000	10,000
Creek Oil Company (Graves)	6	..	4	3,200	22,000
Laurel Oil and Gas Company	3	..	..	150	.....
Guthrie, Atwood & Galbreath	13	..	..	3,000	100,000
Hogan Oil Company	4	..	2	600	.....
	45	7	12	9,250	152,000
Section 15-17-12—					
Vicmar Oil Company	4	3	2	2,000	.....
Galbreath & Chesley	4	..	2	800	20,000
Galbreath & Colcord	7	3	3	2,000	75,000
Galbreath Chesley & Mitchell	10	1	1	10,000	300,000
Associated Producers	11		..	9,000	(See below)
	36	7	8	23,800	395,000
Section 16-17-12—					
Laurel Oil and Gas Company	2	1	..	300	.....
	2	1	..	300	.....
Section 17-17-12—					
Prairie Oil and Gas Company	4	1	4	1,600	.....
Selby Oil Company	6	..	2	3,000	4,000
McFarland, Chatam & Gooch	8	..	1	4,000	130,000
Laurel Oil and Gas Company	5	..	4	1,500	.....
Oklahoma State Oil Company	9	1	..	4,000	150,000
	32	2	11	14,100	284,000
Section 18-17-12—					
Selby Oil Company	2	1	1	600	5,000
A. W. Shulthis	1	..	..	500	3,000
	3	1	1	1,100	8,000
Section 20-17-12—					
Harmon & Blaise	3	..	5	300	.....
Quaker Oil Company	1	..	6	100	.....
Eastern Oil Company	1	..	2	400	.....
	5	..	13	800	.....
Section 21-17-12—					
Eastern Oil Company	5	2	..	1,200	10,000
Quaker Oil Company	14	1	8	4,500	115,000
Prairie Oil and Gas Company	17	2	5	7,600	.....
Selby Oil Company	8	..	1	400	6,000
	44	5	14	13,700	131,000
Section 22-17-12—					
Associated Producers	11	..	..	6,000	915,000
Colorado and California Oil Company	4	..	..	800	.....
E. J. Bonacker	6	..	..	1,500	150,000
Galbreath & Colcord	2	..	..	1,000	20,000
W. H. Millikin	18	3	5	10,000	555,000
Quaker Oil Company	..	1	8	.....	.....
	41	4	13	19,300	1,640,000

Producers—	Wells. Prod.	Wells. Dri'g.	Wells. Loca.	Est. Daily Production, Bbls.	Est. Stock on Hand Bbls.
Section 34-18-12—					
Page et al	1	..	..	200	.....
Brown Oil Company	..	1	1	.....	.....
	1	1	1	200	.....
Grand total	*316	52	95	111,725	2,658,000

*3 gas wells.

COMPARISONS.

Producing oil wells April 30	313
Producing oil wells March 31	242
Increase in April	71
Estimated production April 30, barrels	111,725
Estimated production March 31, barrels	85,825
Increase in April, barrels	25,900
Drilling wells, April 30	52
Drilling wells March 31	55
Decrease April 30	3
Derricks April 30	95
Derricks March 31	106
Decrease April 30	11
Producers' field stocks April 30, barrels	2,658,000
Producers' field stocks March 31, barrels	1,953,000
Increase April 30, barrels	705,000

Production in each instance is estimated, in many cases being considerably less than the actual capacity of the wells.

at about 1700 feet. Going deeper the drill penetrated black shale and then went into the oil sand about two feet. The well flowed over the derrick. There is a heavy gas pressure. There are a number of good gas wells north and south of the Gillam land. On the south line of section 7-14-14, directly north of Morris, three gassers have been drilled in, and in the northeast quarter of section 28-13-14, about one-fourth of a mile southeast of the Arbuckle-Wood well, five gassers have been completed. Operators look for a good field at Morris. All the available territory for several miles in all directions from the well has been leased or purchased.

IN THE MUSKOGEE FIELD.

On April 27 lightning struck the tanks of the Creek Oil and Gas Company at the new deep well in 9-14-18 southwest of Muskogee, resulting in the destruction of the derrick and six wooden tanks—two sixteen hundreds and four two hundred and fifties. About 3500 barrels of oil, being all the well had produced since it was drilled in, went up in smoke. Two more 1600-barrel tanks are now being erected. The well is making about 100 barrels a day. The test by the Mid-continent Oil and Gas Company, in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8-14-18 (referred to in this correspondence two weeks ago the Creek Oil and Gas Company's second well) is due to reach the sand in a few days. The Success Oil and Gas Company's well in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section is close behind the Mid-continent test. Both are about one mile west of the discovery well. Sloan & Madison are drilling in section 16-14-18, about a mile south of the Creek well, and the Heywood Oil Company is building a rig on its forty-acre commercial lease in the southeast quarter of section 9, less than a thousand feet from the Creek Company's No. 1. This latter is one of the pieces purchased by Capt. W. C. Tyrrell for the Heywood Oil Company last month. The M. W. R. Oil and Gas Company of Muskogee is drilling in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 8-14-18, a half mile west of the Creek No. 1. The Eastern Oil Company is building a rig on a location in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of 10-14-18, about a half mile east of the Creek No. 1.

QUIET AT WEWOKA.

Nothing new is reported from Wewoka, where heavy oil was developed in a test well last month. The same may be said of the well at Beggs, south of Mounds. The report of a well at Gibson station, near Muskogee, seems to have been premature.

NOTES ON FIELD OPERATIONS.

G. W. Barnes has six rigs at work on his twenty-acre piece in the northwest quarter of section 10. He is also drilling on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, this being the portion of the Edith Durant eighty acres which was allotted to him in the settlement of the dispute over this property.

Bass & Bowles are drilling in their No. 1 on the Nevada Berryhill 80 acres in section 9. The heavy gas pressure has interfered with work on this well, but the contractor has overcome it and is now drilling in. Meanwhile the well is flowing.

W. H. Millikin has completed nineteen wells on his lease in section 22 and is drilling No. 20. He has ten more locations to drill on his lines. Practically all of his wells have been equipped with tubing and packers on account of the subsidence of the gas pressure. Many wells on the east side of the field are weakening. Several have been shot. It is stated on good authority that some of the leases on the east side of the field are showing a heavy decline in production. In other parts of the field no marked change is noticed. In the northwestern extension the new wells are coming in strong.

The Hogan Oil Company, operating eighty acres in the west half of section 10, is constructing a 250,000-barrel earthen tank. Galbreath & Chesley are building one about the same size on the Nina Brooks farm in section 15. W. H. Millikin's big ground reservoir in section 22 will have a capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.

The Associated Producers Company has twenty-two flowing wells on its farm. This company has drilled its lines.

The Glenn pool has been pretty thoroughly defined to the east, south and west. The only outlet now is to the northwest, and as soon as the minor leases in section 7, which were recently sold, have been approved so as to permit drilling operations to be started, it will not be long until this territory is definitely tested. The new wells in the eastern part of section 7 and in section 18 are good producers, some of them going over 500 barrels.

PIPE LINE CONSTRUCTION.

The Texas Company has completed the masonry on its field stations and is pushing work on its main pipe line. South from the field the line has been laid to a point near Okmulgee, a distance of nearly forty miles. There is a gap from Okmulgee to Henrietta of about ten miles, and another gap between the two Canadian rivers of some eighteen miles. The line has been laid across Red river, but there is a gap just north of the river which will be completed when pipe arrives. More than two-thirds of the line in the Territory has been laid. The first station south of the Glenn field will be located twenty-one miles west of McAlester, near Stuart siding, on the Rock Island. The next station is being built near Coalgate, and the last one in the Territory will be at Armstrong, thirty-eight miles north of Red river. Another will be located near Denison, and the last one, between Denison and Dallas, will be near McKinney. The company expects to have its line completed to Dallas in July. Right of way from Dallas south to Humble is now being taken by the Texas Company. The Gulf Pipe Line Company has completed between 135 and 140 miles of its main line in the Territory and Texas.

RULING ON OIL LEASE ROYALTY PAYMENTS.

Indian Agent Kelsey, of the Oklahoma Union agency, is in receipt of advices that the Department has concurred in his recommendation with reference to the payment of annual advanced royalty upon oil and gas leases where the royalty on production equals or exceeds such advanced royalty, an amendment to the regulations having been approved under date of April 17, 1907, as follows:

"When the annual advanced royalty becomes due on a leased tract from which oil is being produced, the lessee will not be required to pay that item until the royalty on the production during the month within which the advanced royalty falls due is accounted for; and if the royalty on production equals or exceeds the advanced royalty, it will be accepted as covering both items; but if it does not equal the advanced royalty due, the lessee must include the difference with his payment on production."

This will be of interest to oil operators in general, and will avoid what has heretofore been a duplication of payments on leases, particularly large producers, involving much bookkeeping, advanced annual royalty having been required in advance and then returned to the lessee from the first month's production.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL MENTION.

W. E. Stuart is drilling in his No. 2 well on his lease in 2-21-12, in the Skiatook field. He reports a better showing than was made by the first one on this lease, which started off at 500 barrels.

H. W. Anders, representing the St. Louis interests in the St. Louis Oil Company, has arrived at Tulsa, and will make this city his headquarters. George Kobusch, president of the St. Louis Car Company, is one of the largest stockholders in the St. Louis Oil Company. The same interests control several other companies in the Indian Territory fields, having some 4,500 acres of leases.

F. A. Leovy came in on April 21 from Beaumont to assume the duties of manager of the Indian Territory division of the Gulf Pipe Line Company. He has secured a house in Tulsa, and will be joined by his family in a few days.

Colonel W. C. Newell of Cleveland, Oklahoma, came over to attend the performances of the Elks' minstrels at Tulsa on April 29 and 30. Colonel Newell trod the boards with distinction in "the legitimate" for many years. It was he who dramatized and produced "The Clemenceau Case." His friends expected him to take part in the Elks' show, but he was content to play an invisible part—merely assisting the amateurs with their make-up. He is now writing a skit to be called "In the Editor's Sanctum," which will be presented at the next Elks' affair in Tulsa.

J. E. Crosbie has returned from his home in Sarnia, Ontario, where he made the acquaintance of a new daughter, and is rushing work on the Shamrock properties in the Glenn field. He has two wells in on the forty-acre piece in the southwest quarter of section 9 and a third on the sand; also two on the sand on the forty-acre piece in the northwest quarter of section 8. The wells in 9 are making 1,400 barrels. By the end of this week the three that are on the sand will be drilled in. Crosbie's nine wells on the Anderson lease in section 9 made 150,000 barrels in April.

The Delaware extension of the shallow sand development does not appear to be as big a proposition as some expected. It seems certain that the McConnell well, to the south, is a dry hole. No. 2 on the Wettack farm, north of the discovery well, was shot and started off at 500 barrels.

Ike Bettison, who has operated extensively in the Gulf Coast fields, has been in Tulsa for two weeks. He is after a piece of good stuff in the Glenn field.

Joe Burke has quit the Texas Company and is leasing for himself. He has a new gray bonnet with a blue band around it, and looks like a millionaire.

Numerous sensational press reports are going the rounds concerning the Noble gas well, near Ocheleta, I. T., which blew out its casing early in April. It is reported a 50,000,000-foot gasser, and is described at "the biggest gas well in the world."

"Bunny" Lee, of the Tulsa World has entered the field of exploration, and has discovered a "mammoth cave" south of Tulsa. It is a dull day when "Bunny" does not stir up something to hold the interest of World readers at the breakfast table.

M. L. Lockwood has completed his No. 4 in section 32-13-21, in the Bird Creek district north of Tulsa. It looks like a 400-barrel well.

T. H. Bass visited the Indian Territory fields last month, staying in Tulsa long enough to buy an interest in a forty-acre piece in section 6-17-12, just north of the northwestern extension of the Glenn field. He also picked up some leases near Wewoka and Morris.

Construction was started last month on the Standard Oil Company's new $3,000,000 refinery, to be located a few miles east of

Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi river. It is stated that this plant will exceed in capacity the Sugar Creek, Missouri, refinery, which is now running considerably more than 10,000 barels a day of Mid-continent crude. The Alton refinery will handle Illinois oil. If the Mid-continent surplus becomes much larger than it now is, the Alton plant might also take care of some of the western oil.

The following companies have been incorporated to do business in Oklahoma: The Rexall Oil Company, of Muskogee; incorporators, J. C. Fast, J. C. McShea and H. H. Fen; capital stock $15,000. Rex Oil and Gas Company, capital $100,000, full amount subscribed; incorporators are G. D. Sleeper, W. R. Eaton, Henry G. Baker, O. K. Dickenson and Carl Perell. Clinton Oil and Gas Company, of Muskogee; incorporators, O. D. Revell, Jacob Spangenberg and D. N. Fink; capital $25,000.

In is answer filed at Topeka on April 22 in the suit brought by Attorney General Jackson of Kansas to oust it from the state, the Prairie Oil and Gas Company attacks the constitutionality of the Kansas anti-trust law, denies having any connection with the Standard Oil Company, and asserts that neither it nor any of its agents or employes have entered into any unlawful agreements, pools or combinations for the restraint of trade.

Artesian water was encountered at a depth of 400 feet in a well drilling on the Townsley place, near Sulphur, Indian Territory, last month. This led a local newspaper correspondent to send out a story predicting that oil would be struck at 1,500 feet.

Thomas B. Riter, president of the Riter-Conley Manuafacturing Company, died of Bri-ht's disease at his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on April 23. Mr. Riter was well known in the oil trade, his concern having built tanks in every field in the country. He was 67 years old.

The Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, of Independence, has purchased the Paola refinery at Paola, Kansas. The Independence plant has a crude capacity of about 1,500 barrels daily. The Paola refinery is capable of handling about 250 barrels daily of crude. The Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company intends to finish the light oils obtained in treating crude at its plant, at the Paola refinery. The Independence works are equipped only for the manufacture of heavy products.

The Paova Refining Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is constructing a refinery at Cleveland, Oklahoma, where it owns considerable production. The refining industry in the Mid-continent region is constantly growing. At Coffeyville the National Refining Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is completing a large plant. There are three refineries at Chanute, one at Neodesha, one at Paola, one at Humboldt, one at Bronson, one at Longton, one at Moran, one at Erie, one at Cherryvale, one at Niotaze, one at Caney and one at Independence. The only refinery in operation in the Territory is at Muskogee, but plants are being installed at Tulsa, Chelsea and Cleveland. The Neodesha refinery, operated by the Standard Oil Company, is the oldest plant in Kansas. The Standard also has a large refinery just outside of Kansas City, Missouri, at Sugar Creek.

A government inspector who visited the Glenn field is quoted as saying that producers will have to be more careful about waste oil. Some of the tanks are permitted to overflow, and the oil drains into gullies. Some have construed his remarks as a knock at earthen storage.

Vice President James Barr, of the National Supply Company, and Manager Bowman, of the Roebling rope concern, were in Tulsa the middle of April, and went south to Beaumont.

Eight tracts of forty acres each of Creek minor lands, allotted to Joseph Hengst and Charles A. Hengst, were sold for the second time on April 23. The first sale took place at Muskogee, and the second at Nowata, Judge Sulzbacher presiding. The tracts were bid in as follows: R. B. Thompson, for Smith & Swan, 40 acres, 6-17-12, $8,000; Mound City Oil and Gas Company, 40 acres, 31-18-12, $2,700; Fred Sawyer, 40 acres, 31-18-12, $1,700; Prairie Oil and Gas Company, 6-17-12, 40 acres, $1,000; Charles Page, 40 acres, 6-17-12, $12,500; H. B. Gooch, 40 acres, 6-17-12, $8,250; 40 acres, 7-17-12, $30,000. The land in 31-18-12 is regarded as a wildcat proposition, but there is a well in 32-18-12 which, while reported a duster, may have developed something.

If a field is developed at Morris there will be no lack of pipe line facilities. The eight-inch trunk lines of the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company from the Glenn pool to the Gulf are routed only a few miles east of the Arbuckle-Wood well.

J. W. Sloan has secured a 160-acre lease in section 16-13-14, less than a mile from the Arbuckle-Wood well at Morris.

Mark Carr, of the Caney River Gas Company, is in the hospital at Tulsa, suffering from appendicitis.

The Midland Valley railroad has begun grading for a spur track from Jenks to the Glenn field. The line will be about six miles long.

W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., of the Heywood Oil Company, joined his father in Tulsa last week and looked over the Glenn and Muskogee fields. Ben Baird, foreman for the Heywood Oil Company has been transferred from Jennings to the Indian Territory, and is now directing the company's field work at Muskogee and Tulsa.

E. A. Rider is in Tulsa again, after an absence of two months. Mr. Rider drilled the first tests in the Piedras Pintas district, in Duval County, Texas, and believes there will be a field there some day.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company reported runs amounting to 139,648 barrels on April 15. The average runs for the first seven days of April were 110,112 barrels, for the first fourteen days 107,632 barrels and for the first twenty-one days 107,548 barrels. During the first week of the month the quantity tanked was 40,574 barrels a day; during the first fourteen days it averaged 36,552 barrels and during first twenty-one days 35,979 barrels. The total runs by the Prairie Company during the first twenty-one days of April amounted to 2,258,519.53 barrels.

Charles M. Armstrong, of the Oil Well Supply Company at Tulsa, and Miss Gussie Pruitt were married at Tulsa on April 10, and went east on their wedding trip. Mr. Armstrong has the best wishes of his many friends in the oil business.

H. S. R.

TEXAS-LOUISIANA PRODUCTION

Production on April 30 in the Gulf Coast region showed a decrease of 7,635 barrels as compared with March 31, largely due to the disturbed labor conditions in the Southeast Texas fields. The output on April 30 was put at 48,990 barrels, against 56,625 barrels on March 31. The Southeast Texas districts were credited with 37,550 barrels production on April 30, as compared with 44,525 barrels on March 31, a falling off of 6,975 barrels. The Louisiana districts on April 30 were credited with 11,440 barrels production, against 12,100 barrels on March 31, a decrease of 660 barrels. Following are the tables of production:

SOUTHEAST TEXAS DISTRICTS.

District—	Mch. 31.	Apl. 15.	Apl. 30.
Saratoga	8,200	8,500	8,075
Batson	10,500	9,900	*5,200
Humble	13,000	11,600	13,625
Sour Lake	8,500	8,800	6,800
Spindletop	3,900	4,300	*3,500
Dayton	425	375	350
Totals	44,525	43,475	37,550

*Falling off due to temporary shutting down of some of the wels.

The decrease on April 30, compared with March 31, was 6,975 barrels, and 5,952 barrels compared with April 15.

LOUISIANA DISTRICTS.

District—	Mch. 31.	Apl. 15.	Apl. 30.
Jennings	11,850	11,150	11,200
Caddo	125	125	115
Welsh	125	125	125
Totals	12,100	11,400	11,440

The decrease on April 30 compared wih March 31 was 660 barrels, and the increase 40 barrels as compared with April 15.

GULF COAST REGION.

District—	Mch. 31.	Apl. 15.	Apl. 30.
Southeast Texas	44,525	43,475	37,550
Louisiana	12,100	11,400	11,440
Totals	56,625	54,875	48,990

The decrease on April 30 compared with March 31 was 7,635 barrels, and 5,885 barrels as compared with April 15.

STATUS OF THE OIL WELL WORKERS' STRIKE IN TEXAS.

The strike of the Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, inaugurated against the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Ada Belle Company last month, remains practically unchanged. At Batson within the past few days work has been renewed on some of the wells and pump stations.

It has been repeatedly reported that a general strike would occur, but up to the present time such action has not been taken by the members of the union. An effort was made to have all producers sign an agreement establishing nine hours as a day's work for roustabouts and a wage scale of $100 per month for firemen, with an "open field" so far as unionism was concerned. At this date the producers have failed to sign the agreement. Neither the producers nor the striking employes are inclined to give the public information regarding the situation. Both sides, however, stand pat on the original points in dispute.

Although quite a number of producing wells were idle during the last days of April, the increased production in the fields the early part of the month made the total output for April almost up to the usual average.

James Leonard, official representative of the American Federation of Labor, is on the ground looking after things, by direction of National President Gompers.

The Greer Print—Oil trade forms and printing a specialty. Beaumont, Texas.

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Mch. 1.	Apl. 1.
Spindletop	78	80	83	85
Sour Lake, 20 and up	76	78	81	83
Sour Lake, 18 and up	74	76	79	81
Sour Lake, 17 to 18	73	75	78	80
Batson, 20 and up	76	78	81	83
Batson, 17 to 20	73	75	78	80
Saratoga, 20 and up	76	78	80	83
Humble, heavy	78	80	83	85
Dayton, 20 and up	76	76	73	75
Dayton, below 20	73	73	73	75

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

	Dec. 20.	Jan. 19.	Feb. 26.	Mch. 12.	Apl. 13.
Sour Lake, light	70	73	76	79	82
Sour Lake, heavy	58	73	76	79	82
Saratoga	66	69	72	75	82
Batson, light	66	69	72	75	82
Batson heavy	55.5	69	72	75	82
Humble	68	71	74	77	82
Spindletop	73	75	78	80	85

The Texas Company.

	Dec. 20.	Jan. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mch. 11.	Apl. 12.
Sour Lake	70	73	76	79	82
Saratoga	66	69	72	75	78
Humble	68	71	74	77	80
Jennings	63	66	69	72	75
Shreveport	63	66	69	72	75

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

Corsicana light	$1.02
Corsicana, heavy	70
Henrietta, Texas	95

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31½ gravity	.37	.38
31½ to 31 gravity	34	.35
31 to 30½ gravity	.31	.32
30½ to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.	Mch. 13.
Pennsylvania	$1.63	$1.68	$1.78
Second sand	1.63	1.68	1.78
Tiona oil	1.73	1.78	1.78
Amber oil	1.7o	1.78	1.78
Corning	1.12	1.14	1.14
Newcastle	1.37	1.39	1.39
Cabell	1.20	1.22	1.22
Butler, Ohio	1.78	1.78	1.78
North Lima	.92	.94	.94
South Lima	.87	.89	.89
Indiana	.87	.89	.89
Casey, Illinois	.66	.68	.68
Princeton, Indiana	.66	.68	.68
Somerset	.87	.89	*1.20
Ragland	.60	.62	.62

*Advanced March 29.

CANADA.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Petrolia	$1.34
Government bounty	.525
Total	$1.865

Note.—Oil Springs is 7c higher.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SUMMARY

Despite conditions that were in some respects unfavorable, the gross production of the Gulf Coast districts in April, as estimated, was only 5,900 barrels less than the March output. April having only 30 days against 31 in March, the daily average during the month just closed was in excess of the March record by 1,375 barrels. March production was put at 1,461,500 barrels, a daily average of 47,145 barrels for thirty-one days, and April production at 1,455,600 barrels, a daily average of 48,520 barrels for thirty days.

The gross movement of Gulf Coast crude in April by rail and port shipments was 1,512,765 barrels. Jennings transfers amounted to 10,783 barrels, making the net movement 1,501,982 barrels. The net movement in March was 1,484,547 barrels, indicating an increase of 17,435 barrels in April. Figuring refinery consumption at 550,000 barrels, and field consumption at 30,000 barrels for the month, the total movement and consumption of Gulf Coast crude in April amounted to 2,081,982 barrels, or an average of 69,399 barrels a day for the thirty days, as against a total of 2,046,547 barrels in March, or an average of 66,598 barrels a day for the thirty-one days. The refinery and field consumption were estimated on the same basis in March as in April, the increase in total movement and consumption in April as compared with March therefore being 17,435 barrels

The excess of movement and consumption over production in April was 626,382 barrels, indicating a daily shortage of 23,335 barrels, as against a shortage of 603,047, or 19,453 barrels a day, in March.

Crude stocks on April 1 in the Gulf Coast region were estimated at 6,612,308 barrels. The April shortage of 262,382 barrels deducted from stocks on the first of that month leaves 5,985,926 barrels as the estimated quantity of crude in reserve on May 1.

There was no change in credit balance quotations or contract prices during the latter half of the month. The market is firm, and will remain so until shipment of crude from Indian Teritory by tank car and by pipe line in considerable quantities becomes a factor in the situation. It is stated that one of the pipe lines expects to be delivering Territory oil to Port Arthur in October.

Following is the table of production, shipments and consumption for the month of April:

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION BY DISTRICTS.

Southeast Texas.

District—	Estimated. February. March. Barrels.	Estimated. March. April. Barrels.
Batson	250,000	190,000
Humble	275,000	320,000
Saratoga	240,000	242,000
Sour Lake	225,000	235,000
Spindletop	110,000	125,000
Dayton	6,000	8,000
Totals	1,106,000	1,120,000
Daily average April		37,333
Daily average March		35,677

Louisiana.

District—	Estimated. March.	Estimated. April.
Jennings	350,000	330,000
Welsh	3,000	2,500
Caddo	2,500	3,100
Totals	355,500	335,600
Decrease in April		19,900
Daily average April		11,186
Daily average March		11,467

Gulf Coast Region.

District—	March.	April.
Southeast Texas	1,106,000	1,120,000
Louisiana	355,500	335,600
Totals	1,461,500	1,455,600
Decrease in April		5,900
Daily average in April		48,520
Daily average in March		47,145
Increase daily average April		1,375

MOVEMENT OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS CRUDE AND REFINERY PRODUCTS.

Port Shipments.

Grade—	March.	April.
Crude	445,867	343,992
Decrease in April		101,875
Daily average, March		14,382
Daily average April		11,466

Refinery Products.

Grade—	March.	April.
All grades	405,654	263,652
Decrease in April		142,002

RAIL SHIPMENTS.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Saratoga	158,551	42,042
Beaumont	8,510	3,149
Totals	167,061	45,191
Decrease in April		121,870

Kansas City Southern.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Beaumont	27,282	8,143
Decrease in April		19,139

International & Great Northern.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Trice (Texas Company)	80,676	162,686
Increase in April		82,010

Houston East & West Texas.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Humble	137,959	115,525
Decrease in April		22,434

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Sour Lake	167,970	173,080
Gladys	9,509	1,564
Totals	177,479	174,644
Decrease in April		2,835

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad—	March.	April.
G., C. & S. F.	167,061	45,191
K. C. S.	27,282	8,143
I. & G. N.	80,676	162,686
H. E. & W. T.	137,959	115,525
Southern Pacific	177,479	174,644
Totals	590,457	506,189
Decrease in April		84,268
Daily average in March		19,047
Daily Average in April		16,873

Total Movement of Crude.

	March.	April.
Port shipments	445,867	343,992
Rail shipments	590,457	506,189
Total	1,036,324	850,181
Decrease in April		186,143
Daily average, April		28,339
Daily average, March		33,429

MOVEMENT OF LOUISIANA CRUDE.

Rail Shipments.

Kansas City Southern.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Lake Charles	53,666	5,681
Caddo	2,012	2,942
Totals	55,678	8,623
Decrease in April		47,055

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point—	March.	April.
Jennings	176,457	444,739
Mermentau	10,845	5,206
Egan	85,212	82,792
Totals	272,514	532,737
Increase in April		260,223

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad—	March.	April.
K. C. S.	55,678	8,623
Southern Pacific	272,514	532,737
Totals	328,196	541,360
Increase in April		213,164
Daily average in April		18,045
Daily average in March		10,587

Deliveries to Plaquemine.

Via Pipe Line—	March.	April.
Evangeline Oil Company	132,553	121,224
Decrease in April		11,329
Daily average in April		4,040
Daily average in March		4,276

Total Louisiana Movement.

By—	March.	April.
Rail shipments	328,192	541,360
Plaquemine	132,553	121,224
Totals	460,745	662,584
Increase in April		201,839
Daily average in April		22,086
Daily average in March		14,862

GROSS MOVEMENT SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA CRUDE.

Districts—	March.	April.
Southeast Texas	1,036,324	850,181
Louisiana	460,745	662,584
Totals	1,497,069	1,512,765
Increase in April		15,696
Daily average in April		50,425
Daily average in March		48,292

Jennings Transfers.

Company—	March.	April.
Higgins O. & F. Co.	3,522	10,783
J. M. Guffey Pet. Co.	9,000	.....
Totals	12,522	10,783
Decrease in April		1,789

NET MOVEMENT GULF COAST CRUDE.

	March.	April.
Gross movement	1,497,069	1,512,765
Jennings transfers	12,522	10,783
Net movement	1,484,547	1,501,982
Increase in April		17,435
Daily average in April		50,066
Daily average in March		47,888

TOTAL MOVEMENT AND ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.

By—	March.	April.
Rail and port shipm'ts	1,484,547	1,501,982
Refinery consumption	550,000	550,000
Field consumption	30,000	30,000
Totals	2,064,547	2,081,982
Increase in April		17,435
Daily average in April		69,399
Daily average in March		66,598

REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION COMPARED.

	March.	April.
Total mov. and cons.	2,064,547	2,081,982
Total production	1,461,500	1,455,600
Shortage	603,047	626,382
Increase in April		28,335
Daily average shortage in April		20,879
Daily average shortage in March		19,453

GULF COAST STOCKS OF CRUDE ON APRIL 1, 1907.

	Estimated.
Surplus on April 1	6,612,308
Shortage in April	626,382
Stocks May 1	5,985,926

FIELD STOCKS MAY 1.

District—	April 1.	May 1.
Jennings	826,000	542,900
Sour Lake	619,257	424,110
Saratoga	262,000	386,000
Humble	205,000	150,218
Batson	47,500	20,000
Caddo	2,200	1,550
Totals*	1,961,957	1,524,778
Decrease, May 1		437,179

*Spindletop not reported. Principally refinery stocks.

GOOD SHOWING IN NO. 4 WELL AT HOSKINS MOUND.

The No. 4 well at Hoskins Mound is down about 670 feet, and looks better at that depth than any well yet drilled in the field. On being bailed it has shown a large quantity of oil. A thorough test will be made this week to determine the value of the sand which has been encountered. Those in charge of operations are of the opinion that it will prove productive. The No. 4 well is an old location, on the mound, a few hundred feet north of the old No. 2, which has been producing for eighteen months. In one year more than 125,000 barrels have been sold from this well. The oil is piped nine miles to Danbury, on the Brownsville railroad. The No. 2 well is now producing about 65 barrels a day on the pump. Oil men who have examined the Hoskins Mound territory are inclined to believe that a deep sand will be found by drilling on the flat. A sand was encountered in the No. 10 well at 1,100 feet. This well is on the flat. Most of the development has been within a very limited area on the mound.

SECOND TEST AT COLUMBIA, BRAZORIA COUNTY.

The second test at Columbia, Brazoria County, is down 425 feet, with several light showing of oil and gas. The formations encountered are different from those found in the first hole, which was drilled to 1,112 feet, the last 200 feet being in salt rock. The second test is one-half mile west and north of the first.

GULF COAST FIELD OPERATIONS

On account of a partial suspension of operations at Batson, Saratoga and Spindletop, in connection with the strike of the union oil workers, the record of field work in the Gulf Coast region during the month of April shows a slight decrease as compared with March. During the last fifteen days of the month some of the companies shut down their wells at Batson and Saratoga, and during the last four days of the month the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company shut down most of its Spindletop wells. This affected drilling operations and production, but as the first fifteen days of April had witnessed more than ordinary activity and excellent results from new completions, the general average for the month was not disappointing. New men are rapidly taking the places of the strikers, and operations are resuming their normal activity.

The most interesting feature of field conditions was the appearance of salt water in the new development at Humble. Of 31 wells in this development, 30 are said to be more or less affected by water, the percentage of brine ranging from 15 to 60 per cent. Ten wells were abandoned at Humble during the month, three being dry holes on the Weed. Two on the Echols and one on the Conway and one on the Cunningham and Collier were abandoned on account of salt water.

Better average results attended development work in April than in March. In April 91 wells were completed in the Gulf Coast region, of which 82 were producers, with 13,485 barrels new production, as against 106 completions in March, 83 of which were producers, with 13,845 barrels new production. Thus while the March completions numbered 15 more than the April completions, there were 23 dry in the former month against 9 in April, and the difference in new production was only 1,585 barrels.

Following is the well summary in detail:

WELLS COMPLETED.

District—	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Saratoga	11	11	0	1	732
Batson	15	15	0	4	2,215
Humble	37	36	1	13	8,988
Sour Lake	9	9	0	0	800
Spindletop	11	9	2	0	1,110
Dayton	2	0	2	0	.....
Jennings	3	2	1	2	.....
Caddo	3	0	*3	0	.....
Total	91	82	9	20	13,845
March record	106	83	23	28	15,430
Difference	15	1	14	8	1,585

*Gassers.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

	—Drilling.—		—Rigs.—		Total.
	Mch.	Apl.	Mch.	Apl.	Apl.
District—	31.	30.	31.	30.	30.
Saratoga	13	12	4	1	13
Batson	15	16	9	2	18
Humble	51	47	22	10	57
Sour Lake	8	7	0	0	7
Spindletop	12	13	2	4	17
Dayton	2	2	0	2	4
Jennings	5	8	1	1	9
Caddo	9	12	0	1	13
Welsh	2	..	0	..	..
Totals	117	117	38	21	138
March 31					155

THE HUMBLE DISTRICT.

WELLS COMPLETED.

Barbee and Company No. 2, Lucky Strike Oil Company; 25 barrels. Will go deeper.

Burt McGaffey No. 1, Holmes; 125 barrels.

Esperson No. 2, Hermann; flowing 15 barrels.

F. B. West No. 1, Isaacs; 200 barrels.

Simms and Farish No. 3, Isaacs; 250 barrels.

L. F. Beneckstein No. 1, Echols; 40 barrels. Going deeper.

Woods and Meadows No. 8, Barrett; 300 barrels.

Woods and Meadows No. 9, Isaacs; 300 barrels.

Ninety-nine Pumping Company No. 3, Cunningham and Collier; 175 barrels.

Producers Oil Company No. 39, Echols and Isaacs; 350 barrels.

Sun Company No. 6, Echols; 350 barrels.

John O'Neil No. 25, Isaacs; 600 barrels.

Tomlinson and Brice No. 1, Barrett; 450 barrels.

Rucker and Hale No. 1, Charpiot; 250 barrels.

J. F. Simms and Company No. 10, Mason; 18 barrels.

Triune Oil Company No. 1, Isaacs; 700 barrels.

Sun Company No. 1, Isaacs; 5 barrels.

Sun Company No. 4, Isaacs; 100 barrels.

Bordages and Company No. 2, Echols; 200 barrels.

D. R. Beatty No. 24, Echols; dry hole.

McKallip Brothers No. 2, Tolivar; 100 barrels.

Producers and Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 41, Isaacs; 150 barrels.

Producers Oil Company No. 42, Echols; 250 barrels.

Wells completed, 23. New production, 4,953 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

State Oil Company No. 1, acre 23, Isaacs; 790 feet. Drilling in rock.

Jack Wray and Company No. 3, Landslide; 850 feet. In sand.

F. B. West No. 1, Teal 20 acres; 1,120 feet. Drilling in rock.

Rockbilt Oil Company No. 1, acre 23, Isaacs; 1140 feet. Cable tools.

Eagle Eye Oil Company No. 1, acre 23, Isaacs; 760 feet.

Underwood and O'Neil, acre 23, Isaacs; 1,140 feet. Cable tools.

Ball-Carden and Producers No. 7, Mason; 1,191 feet.

Fondren Oil Company No. 9, Weed; 700 feet.

DeVore Oil Company No. 4, Hermann. Shut down.

Sun Company No. 8, Moore 55 acres; 700 feet.

Moonshine and Producers No. 36, Conway; 1,060 feet.

Last Chance Oil Company No. 1, acre 23, Isaacs; 1,130 feet.

Decker & Paddock No. 1, Moore 50 acres; 800 feet. Shut down.

Barbee and Company No. 2, Holmes; 1,120 feet.

Starlight Oil Company No. 4, Holmes; 1,130 feet. Shut down.

Starlight Oil Company No. 5, Holmes; 1,240 feet.

Fondren Oil Company No. 3, Barrett; 1,240 feet.

George Hermann and others No. 1, Hermann; 600 feet.

Rucker and Hale No. 2, Charpiot.

Rucker and Hale No. 3, Charpiot; 1,135 feet. Cable tools.

M. Mitchell No. 1, Echols; 1,145 feet. Cable tools.

Beneckenstein No. 1, strip 9, Echols; 1,173 feet. Cable tools.

D. R. Beatty No. 25, Echols; 1,145 feet. Cable tools.

D. R. Beatty No. 22, Echols; 900 feet. Shut down.

J. R. Cheek No. 2, Woodward 4 1-2 acres; 1,090 feet. Cable tools.

Triune Oil Company No. 2, Echols; 1,145 feet. Cable tools; fishing.

Reliance Oil Company No. 1, Echols; 1,100 feet. Cable tools.

Granberry and Smith No. 19, Hermann; 1,172 feet. Cable tools.

Granberry & Smith No. 20, Herrman, 1,090 feet.

Echols Oil Company No. 4, Echols; 1,140 feet. Cable tools.

Echols Oil Company No. 5, Echols.

John O'Neil No. 29, acre 23, Isaacs; 1,190 feet.

John O'Neil No. 30, strip 5, Echols; 1,000 feet.

Ganneway Drilling Company No. 1, strip 4, Echols; 1,140 feet.

Ninety-Nine Pumping Company and Producers No. 2, Echols; 1,139 feet. Cable tools.

Ward and Donoghue No. 1, Long; shut down.

Northwest Oil Company No. 17, Hermann; 1,104 feet. Awaiting cable tools.

Northwest Oil Company No. 10, Hermann; 1,700 feet. Shut down.

Northwest Oil Company No. 18 (third hole), Hermann; 1,144 feet. Shut down awaiting cable tools.

Northwest Oil Company No. 19, Hermann; 400 feet.

Producers Oil Company No. 31, Landslide; 1,526 feet. Shut down.

Producers Oil Company and Burt McGaffey No. 30, Landslide. Shut down.

Harper Hurst No. 1, Wren; 1,070 feet. Shut down.

Producers Oil Company and Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 37, Isaacs; 1,126 feet.

Producers Oil Company and Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 41, Isaacs; 1,141 feet. Bailing.

O'Neil and Simms No. 3, Echols; 1,165 feet. Cable tools.

O'Neil and Simms No. 4, Echols; 1,160 feet. Cable tools.

Wells drilling, 47.

WELLS ABANDONED.

Harper and Hurst No. 10, lot 1, Echols. Salt water.

Harper and Hurst No. 11, Isaacs. Bad hole.

Fondren Oil Company No. 2, Cunningham & Collier. Salt water.

Moonshine and Producers No. 77, Conway. Went to water.

Moonshine and Producers No. 80, Conway. Went to water.

John O'Neil No. 26, Echols. Salt water.

John O'Neil No. 23, Echols. Bad hole.

E. V. and J. F. O'Neal No. 2, Weed. Dry.

E. V. and J. F. O'Neal No. 4, Weed. Dry.

E. V. and J. F. O'Neal No. 5, Weed. Dry.

Wells abandoned, 10.

RIGS UP.

Cleveland and West No. 1, West 7 acres. Rigging up.

Simms and Farish No. 1, Isaacs. Rigging up.

D. R. Beatty No. 1, Echols. Derrick.

Dean and O'Laughlin No. 1, Holmes. Rigging up.

Echols Oil Company No. 1, Echols. Derrick.

Hugh Hamilton No. 1, Garrett-Joy. Old derrick.

R. E. Brooks No. 1, Isaacs. Derrick.

Taylor and Company No. 1, Isaacs. Derrick.

Exclusive Oil Company No. 1, Slaughter. Derrick.

Moonshine and Producers No. 39, Fant and Freund Old derrick.

Rigs up, 10.

THE BATSON DISTRICT.

WELLS COMPLETED.

Abercrombie and Eastham No. 2; 850 feet. Shut down.

Ada Belle Oil Company No. 5, Honeymoon; 400 feet; 15 barrels.

Wells completed, 2. New production, 15 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 29, Choate; 860 feet. Setting strainer.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 30, Choate; 300 feet. Shut down.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 1, Brice-Guffey; 400 feet. Shut down.

Batson Oil Company No. 4, 600 feet. Shut down.

Batson Oil Co. No. 5; ready to drill. Shut down.

Paraffine Oil Company No. 9, Paraffine 40-acre farm; 500 feet. Shut down.

Paraffine Oil Company No. 2, Paraffine 40-acre farm; 450 feet. Shut down.

Abercrombie and Eastham No. 3; 100 feet.

Abercrombie and Eastham No. 4, located 150 feet north of No. 3; 200 feet.

Abercrombie and Bass No. 2, located 150 feet north of No. 1; 600 feet.

Allen Oil Company No. 9; 700 feet. Shut down.

W. S. Browning No. 3; 650 feet. Shut down.

Sun Company No. 15; 860 feet. Setting strainer.

Sun Company No. 16. Going over 6-inch inch casing with 8-inch to pull 6-inch.

Acorn Oil Company No. 5, Lovett and Davis; 950 feet. Shut down.

Cartwright Brothers No. 4, Huntington 2 acres; located 250 feet west of No. 3; 350 feet. Shut down.

Wells drilling, 16.

RIGS UP.

Higgins Oil and Fuel Company No. 16, located 150 feet northwest of Higgins No. 5.

Broomeface Oil Company No. 13, located 150 feet west of Sun Company No. 15.

Rigs up, 2.

WELLS ABANDONED.

Abercrombie and Bass No. 1. Water at 880 feet.

THE SARATOGA DISTRICT.

WELLS COMPLETED.

Producers Oil Company No. 4, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield. Waiting on pumping outfit.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 239, Rio Bravo farm; 1,141 feet. Pumping 174 barrels.

Sun Company No. 2, block 5, Mary E. Hopkins; 1,020 feet. Waiting for standard pumping rig.

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Producers Oil Company No. 8, Weiss; started flowing at 1,375 feet, but ceased. Building standard rig.

Wells completed, 4. New production, 174 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Producers Oil Company No. 7, D. G. Petty; 1,150 feet. In rock.

Daley Oil Company No. 3, McShane; 420 feet. In gumbo.

Peerless Oil Company No. 1, Texas Crude Oil and Mining Company lease; 430 feet. In gumbo.

Santa Fe Company No. 11, Santa Fe lease; 1,441 feet. Bailing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 4, Herrington; 1,440 feet. Shut down.

Virginia Oil and Pipe Line Company No. 2, Parker 6 acres; 1,310 feet. In gumbo.

Sun Company No. 33, block 31, D. G. Petty survey; 250 feet. In gumbo.

J. B. Tarver and Company No. 1, north half J. H. Kirby strip; 810 feet. In gumbo.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 241, Rio Bravo farm; 800 feet. In gumbo.

Saratoga Oil Company No. 1, block 8, Mary E. Hopkins survey; 1,015 feet. In gumbo.

E. F. Simms and Company No. 1, block 6, Mary E. Hopkins survey; 925 feet. Shut down for pipe.

W. E. Brice No. 1, block 17, Mary E. Hopkins survey; 1,018 feet. Reaming down.

Wells drilling, 12.

RIGS UP.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 241, Rio Bravo lease, located 75 feet south of Producers Oil Company No. 5, D. G. Petty lease.

WELLS ABANDONED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 1, Guffey lease. Dry hole.

THE SPINDLETOP DISTRICT.

WELLS COMPLETED.

M. J. Kissick and others No. 1, adjoining Becky Sharp on east; dry hole. Shut down.

Holland Oil Company No. 4, old Keith-Ward tract; old Leman well; completed under lease Meagher and Fietel; 300 barrels.

W. D. Shaw, Lip Norvell and others No. 1, northeast corner block 21, Gladys City, across road from J. C. Wilson's 150-barrel well; dry hole. Shut down.

Unity Oil Company No. 5, Unity Oil Company farm; 60 barrels.

Wells completed, 4. New production, 360 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Cassie Oil Company, 50 feet west of pump house, Higgins lease; set strainer; no oil. Going deeper with cable tools.

Unity Oil Company No. 6, Unity Oil Company farm, close to north extension line, near Trembly. Casing set.

Sun Company No. 12, Lone Star and Crescent; finished water; went over 6-inch casing and reset. Shut down.

Holliday and Caston, old Cattlemen's well, Hogg-Swayne, near Kissick-Solinsky 300-barrel well; bailed and indications for good well. Shut down.

F. D. Smith and Company No. 14, Heywood lease; new location in front of boiler house, near Heywood storage tanks; 650 feet.

Fietel and Meagher No. 1, block 9, Yellow Pine. Finished up and drilling in.

Harmony Oil Company No. 1, block 5, Gladys City; casing set at 1,000 feet.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, 50 feet south of Phelps No. 4. Pulled pipe and suspended operation.

Arcola Oil Company, block 33, Yellow Pine; 400 feet.

J. F. Maxwell No. 1, block 33, Yellow Pine; 650 feet.

Sun Company No. 13, Lone Star and Crescent. Strainer set and showed water. Taking out casing and resetting.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 79, Gladys City, 1,000 feet southwest of Higgins pump station. Shut down.

Sunshine Oil Company No. 4, Trembly. Set 8 1-4-inch casing at 860 feet.

Wells drilling, 13.

RIGS UP.

Holland Oil Company, Leman No. 1, 50 feet north of Holland Oil Company No. 4, Keith-Ward. Derrick.

Bowles Brothers, Brice and Bradley lease, Hogg-Swayne. Working over old Moore-Skinner well. Derrick.

Moore, Callaghan and McFaddin, McFaddin No. 29. Derrick to work over old hole.

Hess and McNeil, Hogg-Swayne, block 36. Working over old hole. Derrick.

New rigs up, 4.

FIELD NOTES.

Haden, J. M., and Gus Lowery and others are preparing to put in a new well on block 39, Gladys City, east of Yellow Pine.

The old Paragon well, on the Hogg-Swayne, near the Kissick-Solinsky, operated by Holliday and Caston, went to water on the coming in of the Kissick-Solinsky, and is shut down.

Bowles Brothers were cleaning out one of the old Moore-Skinner wells, 50 feet east of the Kissick-Solinsky. Encountered junk and are having trouble. An impression has been obtained and fishing apparatus is going down. Bowles Brothers have a derrick over another hole and will work over three on the same lot.

Moore, Callaghan and McFaddin are preparing to try out an old well on the McFaddin No. 29. If no oil is found the company proposes to pull the pipe. Derrick is now up.

A gas pump is being placed in Fay Oil Company's No. 2, east side of Gladys City. At present the well is being pumped every two hours. The Fay No. 1 has gradually reduced from 140 barrels to 30 in the past few weeks. It will be washed in an effort to revive.

The Holland Oil Company are rigging up to work over the old Leman well No. 1, 50 feet north of the new 300-barrel producer brought in on April 27.

The Sunshine No. 4, on the Trembly, encountered a bad run on rock, and very little progress was made the past fifteen days. A good showing for oil is present, and it is expected a week's time will bring in a completed well.

The new production of 360 barrels has not materially increased the production of the field as a slight decrease in old wells is indicated.

F. D. Smith and Company began on May 1st bailing out the old Heywood No. 6, on the Heywood lease. This well was abandoned seven months ago.

THE SOUR LAKE DISTRICT.

WELLS COMPLETED.

The Texas Company No. 82, Texas Company farm; 40 barrels.

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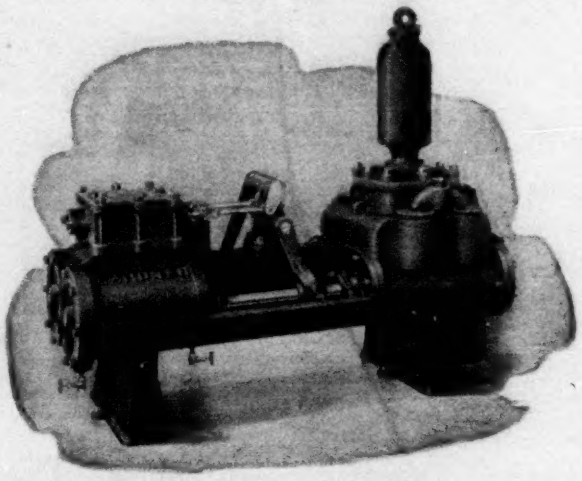

It has heavy cast iron liners, easily removable; suction valves are in separate chambers, easily accessible; removal of the fluid end cap exposes all discharge valves; air chamber removable; fluid end pistons have expansion rings; levers are fitted with roller bearings; the renewal of the rollers saves the constant supplying of the levers and cross heads; no valve bolts in this pump to break; companion flanges with all flanged openings, and a full set of wrenches with each Pump; all parts absolutely interchangeable.

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The Texas Company No. 83, Texas Company farm; 30 barrels.
The Texas Company No. 84, Texas Company farm; 30 barrels.
The Texas Company No. 85, Texas Company farm; 30 barrels.
Robinson Oil Company No. 9, Glass; 20 barrels.
Biggs and Johnson No. 1, Heywood; 150 barrels.
Wells completed, 6. New production, 300 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

The Texas Company No. 86, Texas Company farm. Waiting on standard rig.
The Texas Company No. 87, Texas Company farm.
The Texas Company No. 88, Texas Company farm.
Minor Oil Company No. 16, Bordages.
Heath and Company No. 1, Cannon tract.
Terry and Carpenter and others No. 3, Wirt Davis. Waiting on standard rig.
Producers Oil Company No. 2. Hardin County Oil Company lease. Bailing.
Wells drilling, 7.

THE DAYTON DISTRICT.

WELLS DRILLING.

Trammel No. 3. Setting 40-foot strainer at 670 feet.
Dayton Oil Company No. 1, section 125; 920 feet. Set 100 feet of strainer; bailing and getting light returns of gas.
Wells drilling, 2.

RIGS UP.

Sun Company No. 13, West Liberty 10 acres.
Wilson and Bullard No. 2, Bradford.
Rigs up, 2.

FIELD NOTES.

On April 20 the Dayton Oil Company well, on the Jones tract, east side of section 125, blew out, causing some trouble. As yet the operators have been unable to get the pipe loose.

THE HENRIETTA DISTRICT.

WELLS DRILLING.

Heath, just north of Clayco No. 1; 560 feet.
Reed-Winfrey Company, Reed-Winfrey lease; 400 feet.
P. M. Lea, Stine; 400 feet. Set 6-inch casing.
Corsicana Petroleum Company, Stine; 724 feet. Setting 4-inch pipe.
Witherspoon and Carmody, Panhandle; 875 feet. Reaming down.
Corsicana Peroleum Company, Byers, about one and a half miles northeast of Clayco No. 1. Setting 6-inch at 400 feet.
Clayco Oil Company, Panhandle. Reaming down with 6-inch.

NEW RIGS GOING IN.

Producers Oil Company is preparing to drill on Byers, about one and a half miles northeast of field.
Sun Company is preparing to drill on Landrum, about a mile and a half northeast of field.

FIELD NOTES.

There is a great scarcity of water on the field, and rain is depended on to fill the tanks. As a consequence, the rigs are threatened with a shut-down if rain is not had at once. Arrangements for piping water from Red river to the wells are under way. The distance is six miles.

The production of both the deep and shallow wels in the field is holding up, though the irregularity with which some are operated make it difficult to make an accurate estimate of the production at this time. There are about forty producers now.

The Clayco Oil and Pipe Line Company has the only deep well in the field, a depth of 760 feet. The production of the Clayco is about 50 barrels.

While the depth in the Henrietta field is not so great, there are heavy strata of sandrock which is very severe on bits.

THE PIEDRAS PINTAS DISTRICT.

There are two wells drilling in the Piedras-Pintas district, the Smith and the Lawson and Cleary.

W. C. Moore and others are preparing to drill on lands recently acquired in the field.

There have been no new developments in the field worthy of special note since the Lawson and Cleary well gushed water, oil and sand for about an hour, choking up.

THE CORSICANA-POWELL DISTRICT.

There are no new developments to report in the Corsicana-Powell fields. No new wells are drilling in the light field, and four rigs are going in the Powell field.

JENNINGS DISTRICT.

WELLS DRILLING.

Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation No. 3, Clement.
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 32, Arnaudet.
Producers Oil Company No. 10, Latrielle.
Noble No. 2.
Crowley Oil and Mineral Company No. 28, Crowley farm.
Chicago-Jennings Oil Company No. 9.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 31.
Crowley Oil and Mineral Company No. 22.
Wells drilling, 8.

RIGS UP.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 4, Latrielle.

WELLS ABANDONED.

Crusel and Bass No. 1.

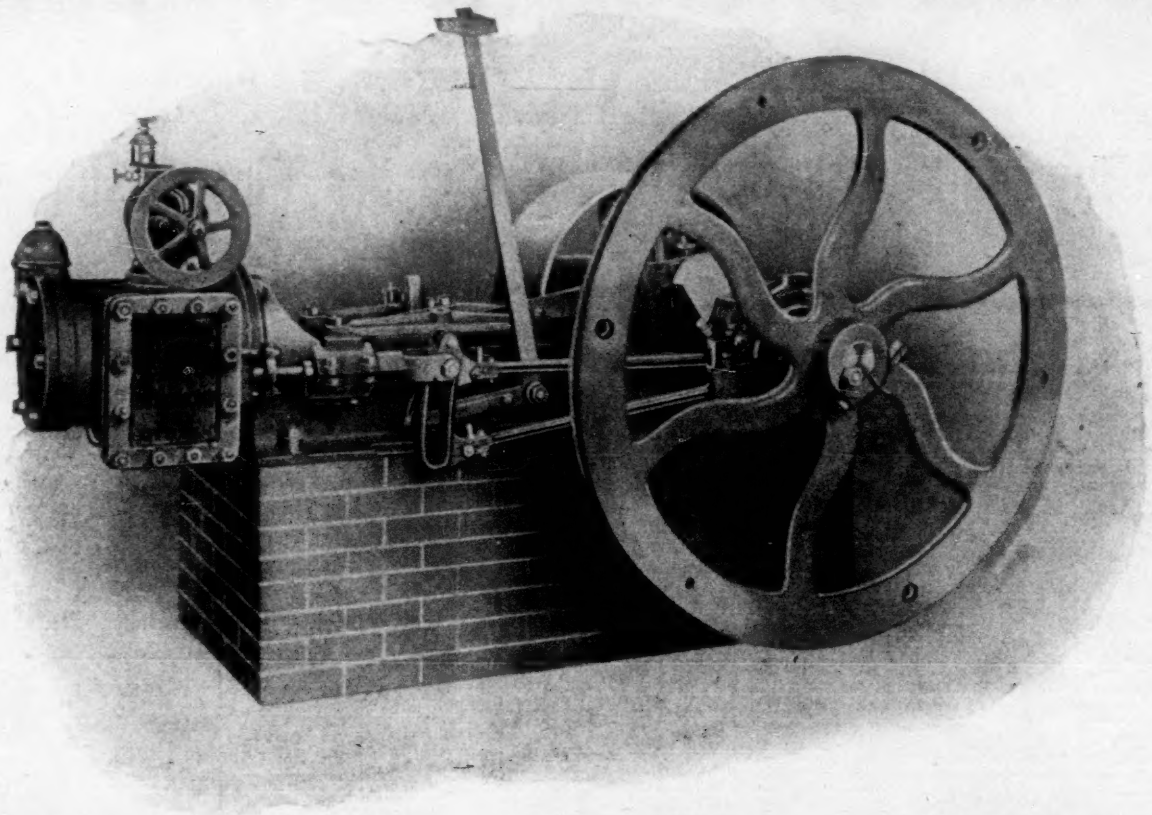
SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION.

Operator.	Barrels.
Producers Oil Company	800
Benckenstein Oil Company	150
Jennings Oil Company	200
T. H. Bass & Company	900
Zigler & Company	1,550
Heywood Oil Company	1,650
Crowley Oil and Mineral Company	900
Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation	110
Evangeline Oil Company, including K. W. C. Oil Company	750
Chicago-Jennings Oil Company	300
Orion Oil Company	400
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate	3,500
	11,210

FIELD NOTES.

Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation No. 3, after having been blown by air the greater part of the day, came in flowing natural about 150 barrels.

PARKER DRILLING ENGINE



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THE CADDO DISTRICT.

WELLS DRILLING.

Savage and Richardson No. 1, J. B. Savage; 2,281 feet; suspended. Will use cable tools to finish up.

Townsite Oil Company No. 1, D. C. Richardson, in Caddo townsite, half mile southeast of Savage and Richardson; 2,086 feet. Awaiting arrival of finishing tools.

Big Four Oil Company No. 1, S. A. Guy, half mile southeast of townsite No. 1. Small production. Suspended, awaiting orders.

Atlanta Oil Company No. 2, W. H. Watkins and others, southeast quarter of southeast quarter-section 3, one and three-quarter miles west of Big Four; 2,150 feet. Fishing for bailer in line.

Citizens Oil and Pipe Line No. 2, Citizens Oil and Pipe Line Company's northeast quarter southwest quarter-section 1, 1,000 feet northwest of Big Four; 2,100 feet. Under control after blowout, and will be drilled deeper.

Dixon Oil and Pipe Line Company No. 1, J. M. Dixon, southwest quarter of northwest quarter-section 33, half mile east of Texla No. 1; 2,080 feet. Suspended awaiting arrival of fishing tools.

Texla Oil Company No. 2, Heilperin and Liebman, 400 feet east of Texla No. 1; 2,140 feet. Water cut off and well bailed dry.

D. C. Richardson No. 1, Heilperin and Liebman, 1,600 feet northwest of Texla No. 1; 2,085 feet. Trying to kill blowout.

McGuire No. 5, A. Huckaby, southeast quarter of southwest quarter-section 17, three-fourths of a mile east of McGuire No. 2; 815 feet. Preparing to bring in.

Dixie Oil Company No. 2, Glassell, southeast corner section 36, five and a half miles east of Mooringsport; 850 feet. Suspended.

Dixie Oil Company No. 1, J. C. Dickson, quarter of a mile south of Dixie No. 2; 1,900 feet. Showing of oil.

Producers Oil Company No. 2, Heilperin and Liebman, 500 feet north of Heilperin and Liebman; 270 feet. Drilling in rock.

Wells drilling, 12.

RIGS UP.

Producers Oil Company No. 5, Caddo Oil and Mineral Company, southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 12, 2,000 feet south of Producers Oil Company. Gas blowout. Rigging to drill.

WILDCAT NOTES.

The new well of the Northern Oil Refining and Development Company, at Boulder, Colorado, has been reported as flowing, at a depth of 3,600 feet, and is claimed to be the first well in the Boulder district from which oil has been taken without pumping. The well is located five miles north of the town of Boulder.

Sherman, Denison and Fort Worth parties are interested in a test well being put down at Pottsboro. The well is now down about 800 feet, and already three flows of fresh water have been found, with traces of oil.

The McWilliams Oil, Gas and Mineral Company has been organized at McWilliams, Alabama, with a capitalization of $55,000, to sink wells. The company has acquired oil and mineral rights on land in the vicinity of McWilliams. J. H. Jones is president, J. H. McWilliams is vice president, E. T. McWilliams is secretary, and L. M. Hooper is treasurer. The company proposes to prospect for gas and mica also.

A company has been organized at Dayton, the Tidal Wave Oil Company, with W. S. Swilley of Houston as president, W. N. Bullard of Dayton as vice president and Charles Wilson of Dayton as secretary. The purpose of the company is to drill on section 125, West Liberty, on the T. L. Bradford land, where a derrick is now up and work under way. The capitalization of the company is $3,500, paid up. The well is being drilled in close proximity to the big gas blowout.

The Algoa Townsite Company has entered into a contract with Houston parties to drill a well in the vicinity of Algoa. The proposition is to go for oil, but in the event no oil is procured, a good flow of artesian water is guaranteed. It is stated several months

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ago the well of the Brownsville road, at a depth of 500 feet, encountered gas.

The White County Oil Company, of Russell, Arkansas, of which C. A. Darnell is president, has resumed work on a test well being put in there, after several days' delay on account of machinery. W. A. Meagher is interested in the company.

Burleson county parties have been procuring leases near Harwood, conditioned that work of development will begin by August of the present year. Test wells are to be put in two and a half miles from the town of Harwood.

A test well is being put down at Caleveras, Wilson county, about twenty miles southeast of San Antonio. A depth of 750 feet has been attained. It is reported indications of oil are evident over a vast territory in that section.

G. W. White of Mineral Wells has leased 140 acres of land at Old Canyon Lake, in Palo Pinto county, and will bore for oil and gas, and also further develop the coal deposits in that region.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Texas.

North Texas Oil and Gas Company, of Pottsboro, Grayson county, capital $30,000; incorporators, A. P. Smith, John W. Sims, L. E. Crist, E. T. Judd and Frank Thompson.

Georgia Oil Company, of Beaumont, capital stock $10,000; incorporators, L. Solinsky, M. M. Solinsky and M. J. Kissick.

Kirbyville Oil and Pipe Company, of Kirbyville, capital stock $200,000; incorporators, R. C. Myers, B. F. Bean, H. M. Gilbert, J. W. Dennard, W. B. Brown, F. Richardson and A. A. Cole.

The Brown Oil Company of Somerville, capital $20,000; incorporators, W. T. Dunlap, J. D. Giddings, E. Brown, J. F. Hervey and J. Louis Giddings.

A permit to do business in Texas has been granted to the Superior Refining Company of Longton, Kansas; capital stock $30,000. Amarillo is the Texas headquarters.

The Ridge Prospecting Company, of Houston, Texas, capital stock $1,500; incorporators, James H. Bute, Fred A. Jones and J. A. Read.

The Bend Oil Company of Houston, capital $6,000; incorporators, M. A. Davey, T. F. Birmingham and George A. Watkin.

Indian Territory.

The Navajo Oil Company of Cleveland and Tulsa, capital $100,000; incorporators, W. C. Newell, John F. Murphy, M. M. Sornborger and J. H. Sornborger, all of Cleveland.

Okindian Gas Company of McAlester incorporated with $500,000 capital stock to develop gas wells; Arthur D. Lord president, Charles Van Sickle vice president and Edwin J. Streeter secretary-treasurer.

Caddo Oil and Gas Company of Caddo has been organiped, with $200,000 capital stock, to develop a large area of oil lands recently leased; W. F. Clower president and general manager, H. W. Diffenderffer vice president and A. F. Manning secretary-treasurer.

Hugo Oil and Gas Company, of Hugo and Morrison, Oklahoma Territory, incorporated with $100,000 capital stock, by Thomas Hardison and W. B. Gill of Hugo and E. C. Ryan of Morrison.

Interstate Oil and Townsite Company, of Guthrie, incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock by P. M. Morrill, W. C. Brady, J. G. Harris, J. H. Case, all of Hobart, O. T., and others.

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DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS.
April 17	Ss.	Ligonier	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	Solar	3,708
17	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	15,891
17	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	7,175
17	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	541
17	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt Oil	1,961
17	Barge	Douglas	"	"	"	Solar	39,538
18	"	Conneaut	"	"	Port Tampa	Crude	17,407
18	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	94
18	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	3
18	"	P. A. R. M. Co.	"	For Orders	.....	Reduced	315
20	"	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	Refined	3,785
20	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	408
24	Ss.	Northman	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	New Orleans	Crude	22,926
24	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	605
24	"	H. Wadsworth	"	"	Antwerp, Belg.	Refined	20,883
27	Barge	S. C. Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For Orders	.....	Reduced	992
27	Ss.	Larimer	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gibsons Point	Crude	16,815
27	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	6,450
27	"	"	"	"	"	Aaphalt Oil	2,082
27	"	"	"	"	"	Reduced	4,462
27	"	"	"	"	"	Hd. Asphalt	1,000
27	Barge	Shenango	"	"	"	Gas Oil	6,445
27	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	20,000
29	Ss.	J. M. Guffey	"	"	"	"	19,675
29	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	20
29	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	160
29	Barge	Conemaugh	"	"	"	Gas Oil	8,841
29	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	8,551
29	"	Mingo	"	"	"	Refined	3,867
30	"	Allegheny	"	"	Gretna, La.	"	3,183
30	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	924
30	"	Conneaut	"	"	Port Tampa	Crude	17,500
30	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	94
30	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	6

Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude	256,268
	1615
For last half of April	257,883
For first half of April (itemized in last issue)	158,490
TOTAL BARRELS FOR MONTH OF APRIL. Crude 152,721; Other grades 263,652	416,373

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS.
April 21	Ss.	Sun	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Co.	Marcus Hook	Crude	47,985
23	"	Toledo	"	"	"	"	21,055
24	Barge	Clarke No. 2	"	Guyton & Co.	Galveston, Tex.	"	4,338
27	"	Spindletop	H. O. & F. Co.	H. O. & F. Co.	"	"	4,346
28	Ss.	Roma	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Co.	Marcus Hook	"	27,736

Miscellaneous dock deliveries by Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. to tugs and barges, Crude	105,460
	360
For last half of April	105,820
For first half of April (itemized in last issue)	85,451
TOTAL BARRELS FOR MONTH OF APRIL—ALL CRUDE	191,271

*This table also includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY—H. H. TUCKER, JR., DECLARES COMPANY SOLVENT.

Since the appointment of a receiver for the Uncle Sam Oil Company, the arrest of H. H. Tucker, Jr., and later release on a $15,000 bond, a meeting of the stockholders of the company has been held and efforts made to have the receivership dissolved and the company permited to continue unmolested the conduct of its affairs. Stockholders have come to the rescue of Secretary-Treasurer Tucker and made good the deficiencies alleged. As a result of the meeting mentioned a statement has been issued declaring the company solvent and praying the court to set aside the order authorizing a receivership for the company.

On April 27 the motion to quash the receivership was filed in the United States district court at Topeka, Kansas, and a hearing on the motion was set for May 6.

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Robbins & Browne, Phoenix Hotel, Shreveport, La.

Carl Leon Hotel, Independence, Kan.

Oriental Hotel, Chanute, Kan.

CANADA PAYS A BOUNTY: TEXAS IMPOSES A GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.

Canada encourages the petroleum industry by paying a bounty of 52½ cents on every barrel of oil produced within its borders. Texas discourages the industry by imposing a gross receipts tax of 1 per cent on production, 2 per cent on pipe lines and 2 per cent on wholesale dealers in oil, in addition to the regular ad valorem tax on all property and equipment.

GROSS RECEIPTS TAX BILL NOW UP TO THE SENATE.

Recent agitation over the state in opposition to the action of the special session of the legislature in some of the drastic efforts at tax legislation has had somewhat of a cooling effect on the legislators. There is a noticeable conservatism prevailing among members of both the house and senate, due largely, no doubt, to the week-end vacations recently taken to the various homes of members.

As the gross receipts tax bill finally passed the house, tank car companies were assessed a gross tax of 3 per cent instead of 5 as at first proposed; wholesale dealers in oils, naphtha, benzine, etc., were assessed 2 per cent instead of 4 as at first incorporated in the bill, and pipe lines were taxed 2 per cent of gross receipts instead of 4 as was originally attempted. Retail dealers and refiners, upon whom there was an effort to place a tax of 4 per cent each on gross receipts, were eliminated from the bill on its final passage by the lower house. The tax on producers remains as in the present law, 1 per cent on average value of all oil produced.

In the senate even a more conservative view is being taken of the efforts to raise taxes, and the idea does not so largely prevail that one must pay an unusual amount of taxes into the public treasury simply because one might be possessed of property, regardless of the returns had thereon.

The administration whim does not crack so loud to the legislators, now that the people "at home" have begun to realize the commercial and industrial demoralization which is brewing as a consequence of the many and varied "get taxes" bills which were filed and attempted to be forced through at the regular as well as the first few days of the special session. While the gross receipts tax against the oil interests is unjust and an unequal burden, yet the tax rate assessed by the house the past week represents less than one-half what was at first contemplated.

It is believed, and certainly to be hoped, that the conservative membership of the senate will be able to control, and that something just and equitable will finally result as a tax measure. This end could be attained by a provision in the present bill reducing the present tax rate one-half and repealing the present tax on producers levied by the original Kennedy bill, which is still in force.

THE TEXAS OIL TAX BILL.

From the Paint, Oil and Drug Review, Chicago.

One of the most vicious laws ever proposed to be put on the statute books of any state is the Kennedy gross tax bill now pending in the Texas legislature. It is an attempt to tax all the corporations doing business in the state of Texas, whether incorporated under the laws of that state of elsewhere, 2 per cent on their gross receipts, regardless of whether their business is being done at a profit or not. The evident intention of the framers of this bill was to make the foreign corporations doing business in Texas to pay taxes in proportion to the amount of the business done by them, but the ultimate effect of such a law would be more disastrous to home than to foreign companies, because the preponderance of the interests of the state are local enterprises.

As applied to the oil producing industry, the proposed law would have a tendency to put the state of Texas out of the oil business. The fact that the tax is proposed to be levied on the gross receipts of oil companies means that whether an enterprise of that kind proves to be successful or not, its promoters must pay tribute to the state. It is well known that a very large majority of all the oil producing companies fail to make any profits. A well may be put down at a cost of $5,000 and produce $3,000 worth of oil and then go dry. Under the proposed tax law the owners would be compelled to pay 2 per cent to the state on the production which was secured at a loss. This would be the case in the majority of instances. The exception would be the companies which make a profit on their production, and these are few in comparison with the entire number. The injustice of the proposed law is evident.

Texas oil producers need all the encouragement they can get in their efforts to compete with the lighter oils of Indian Territory. This unexpected stab in their own state is a serious blow which must be averted, if possible.

A TAX ON OIL PRODUCTION MEANS A TAX ON FUEL PRODUCTION.

Every barrel of crude oil produced in Southeast Texas today is in demand in the state of Texas for fuel. The supply is short of the requirements of fuel consumers, and as a result prices have reached a level which makes it desirable for certain industries, located at a distance from the oil fields, to return to coal. With such conditions prevailing, is it wise to place a gross receipts tax upon the producers of oil?

The theory at Austin seems to be that everything in the oil industry of Texas is Standard. Governor Campbell says that he is after the Standard Oil Company. Will a tax on the individuals and companies that produce an important part of the state's fuel supply reach the Standard? Not any more than a tax on coal would affect that corporation. There is demand for fuel purposes for all the crude oil that Texas can produce. The peculiar adaptability of Southeast Texas oil for fuel use,and its comparatively small value for refining, makes it first of all a fuel proposition.

The producer of fuel oil in Southeast Texas has no more connection with the Standard than Governor Campbell himself. Must he be made to suffer the burden of an unjust tax because the governor and some of his advisers have an idea that everything and everybody in the Texas oil industry is owned by the Standard?

GALVESTON FAKIR VARIES HIS EARTHQUAKE STORY A LITTLE.

That Galveston fakir, who does things with the oil fields every time there is an earthquake, has annexed the Associated Press to his list of newspaper dupes. On April 19 the morning dailies that are served by the Associated Press published the folowing:

"Galveston, Tex., April 18.—The lower gulf was converted into a sea of boiling water and the earth cracked and jets of hot water shot into the air nearly 250 feet, following the earthquake in Mexico.

"Fishing smacks of the gulf fisheries, which ply between Galveston and the fishing grounds off Campeche, are arriving, and the crews relate harrowing experiences, not knowing of the Mexican earthquake until they reached here.

"The crew of the Alloha, Captain Swenson, was paralyzed with fright when the smack, which was homeward bound, was caught in a series of cross currents, which held it a prisoner for nearly an hour. Three hours later the ice in the hold, used to preserve the fish, had melted."

Looks like the greatest news-gathering organization in the world is using a rather coarse strainer when it allows such a palpable "dream" to go over the wires. But an ingenious tale about a thing that never happened is better reading than a dull story of an actual occurrence. And the Galveston fakir is nothing if not ingenious. Only he ought to give us something new. He has worked the earthquake hoax to a finish.

THE LABOR TROUBLES IN THE SOUTHEAST TEXAS FIELDS.

Labor has had good treatment in the Southeast Texas oil fields. Producers have paid their men liberally. No better wages have been paid anywhere in the oil country. There has been no grievance beyond personal dislike for a couple of foremen. Yet the members of the union have declared a strike—and have lost their jobs. New men have taken their places, and work in the oil fields will continue as before. The so-called strike is a failure because there is nothing upon which to base it.

After a legal contest waged for more than two years in the Territory courts, the Smith & Swan Company has regained the rights denied it by the town council of Sapulpa, Indian Territory, and henceforth the citizens of that place will pay for gas. During the period of litigation the people of Sapulpa have been furnished fuel and illuminating gas free of cost.

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RIGHT OF ADJOINING LAND OWNER TO OBJECT TO WELL.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania holds that a land owner may drill an oil well on his farm, though he may draw from an oil well on adjoining land, and that the only remedy of the adjoining land owner is to drill a well on his own land. The court also holds that where the same person holds an oil lease on two adjoining farms he can not so collusively drill an oil well as to drain the oil of one of the farms to the detriment of the other. The court says: "As we understand it, every land owner or his lessee may locate his wells wherever he pleases, regardless of the interest of others. He may distribute them over the whole farm or locate them only on one part of it. He may crowd the adjoining farms so as to enable him to draw the oil and gas from them. What then can the neighbor do? Nothing; only go and do likewise. He must protect his own oil and gas. He knows it is wild and will run away if it finds an opening, and it is his business to keep it at home. This may not be the best rule; but neither the legislature nor our highest court has given us any better. No doubt many thousands of dollars have been expended 'in protecting lines' in oil and gas territory that would not have been expended if some rule had existed by which it could have been avoided."

AN INDIAN TERRITORY SUIT.

Ex-Chief Legus Perryman of the Creeks, as guardian for Cleveland Grayson, a Creek minor, brought suit in the federal court against the Creek Oil Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Prairie Oil and Gas Company et al, involving title to property in the Glenn pool field, valued at half a million dollars. Recovery of property and damages to the amount of $125,000 is asked. The property in dispute is a dead claim, and the suit further involves the right of a white wife of an Indian to hold property in the Creek nation. Judge Raymond, when on the bench, held that she could. A later rule by Judge Lawrence was that she could not.

JOURNAL AD BRINGS AN INQUIRY FROM INDIA.

The Muskogee Oil Refining Company has received an inquiry from an oil importing house in Calcutta, India, in which the writer states that his attention was attracted by the refining company's advertisement in the Oil Investors' Journal. If you want to reach the oil trade of the whole world put your advertisement in the Journal.

WHY WE DRESS IN YELLOW.

The Engraver and Electrotyper, Chicago.

The Oil Investor's Journal has been dressed in yellow for some time. That is, its handsome cover has the hue of that part of the rainbow, and of the spectrum, which is between the orange and the green. Yellow is the color of the grains that make the best bread, and of the coin that is of the most sterling value. The "yellow spot" is the small depression in the center of the retina where vision is most acute. And yellow is a very appropriate color for a journal that opens one's view right into the center of things. The one referred to is published in Beaumont, Texas. It exposed the fake oil companies which swarmed around Spindle Top and alighted on other oily locations in the Lone Star state from time to time. The Engravers' Mutual Oil Company, among others, managed to sell its fake "oil stock" until it got too near the purview of the Oil Investors' Journal. Even such a comparatively honest company as the King-Crowther Corporation lost its Texas charter soon after the journal mentioned showed up its methods, and before it could be resurrected a charter for it was procured from Maine, and its headquarters were located in cultured Boston.

F. L. CLEMENTS SUCCEEDS F. A. LEOVY.

F. L. Clements of Kosse, having served for a number of years in various official capacities in railroading, has been selected by General Manager Markham to succeed Frank A. Leovy, recently appointed manager of the Indian Territory division of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at Tulsa, I. T. Mr. Clements will have charge of the traffic and oil purchasing departments of the Guffey Company at Beaumont. During the regime of Mr. Markham as second vice president and general manager of the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Clements was his confidential clerk, and the selection to fill the present position by a former superior officer is in itself a high testimonal of worth. Until the time of Mr. Clements' connection with the Guffey Company he was filling the position of assistant city pasenger and ticket agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Kosse.

ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

47 Buckland Crescent, Hamstead, N. W.,
London, England, April 14, 1907.

Oil Investors' Journal, Beaumont, Texas, U. S. A.:

Dear Sirs—You have been sending your paper to me, care General Petroleum Company, 19 Billeter street, E. C. Will you kindly send it hereafter to above address? Enclosed please find cheque for $2.65 for year's subscription. I congratulate you upon the continued enterprise of your paper.

Yours very truly, F. P. HARRIS.

During the last days of April the Secretary of State's office received numerous remittances in payment of the annual franchise tax. This tax is due prior to May 1; otherwise an additional cost, as a penalty, of 25 per cent is taxed.

INDEPENDENTS VS. STANDARD—DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

WASHINGTON, MAY 2.—(Special.)—The long pending and highly important contest over freight rates between the National Petroleum Association, composed of independent oil men, and the Standard Oil Company, will be up for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission May 21. Directly the contest is between the National Petroleum Association and a great number of leading railroads, but it is maintained by the independents that they are the victims of discriminations that are made by the roads in favor of the Standard.

Five important complaints have been made in all to the commission by the National Petroleum Association. They involve rates on oil and oil products in about half the states of the Union. The complaints were filed with the commission last fall. Within the last few days there have been unofficial reports of some concessions made by the railroads to the National Petroleum Association.

One of these concessions is that the independents will no longer have to pay $105 for the return of an empty tank from the Pacific coast to a refinery east of the Missouri river. An important exclusive rate alleged to have been allowed the Standard is also reported to have been withdrawn. The Interstate Commerce Commission, however, knows nothing of these reputed concessions and under any circumstances there are a large number of points of issue in the different cases and the commission is getting ready to give a hearing on four out of the five within a few weeks. The fifth case has not yet been set down for hearing.

The National Petroleum Association is an association with headquarters at Cleveland, comprising many firms at various cities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Canada, engaged in refining, manufacturing and merchandising of oils, principally petroleum and its products. Its struggle with the roads to get rates alleged to be in favor of the Standard modified has been a prolonged one.

One of the four cases set for hearing May 21, in which the National Association is complainant, is against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Iowa Central, Wisconsin Central and Milwaukee and St. Louis. The complainant is taxed by these roads 20 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of oil in barrels or in tank cars from Chicago, Peoria and Milwaukee to St. Paul and Duluth. It is alleged the rate is unreasonable and unjust and that a reasonable rate would not exceed 12 1-2 cents. Unjust discriminations are alleged in favor of the Standard.

Another complaint makes the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicoga Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central and Wabash roads defendants. It is alleged the roads charge 27 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago and Peoria to Omaha, Sioux City and Sioux Falls, with rates proportionately high to points intervening or immediately beyond. Fifteen cents per hundred pounds is declared to be reasonable charge for such service by the National Petroleum Association.

A third case makes the Pennsylvania and various eastern, central and transcontinental roads defendants, among them the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Harriman lines to the Pacific coast. It is alleged that between points in Pennsylvania and Ohio and points on or near the Pacific coast carload shipments of oil and oil products from various points in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York pay rates that range from 90 1-2 cents to $1.06. A 98-cent charge is made from Pittsburg and points in that region. The 90 1-2 cent rate is from Toledo and Findlay, Ohio. New York pays $1.06. In addition the charge is made of $105 for the return of empty tank cars from the Pacific coast to the Missouri river. It is alleged rates are made to favor the shipment of oil from Whiting, Ind., which takes a rate of 78 1-2 cents to the Pacific coast. Before the Standard Oil established its refinery at Whiting, Ohio and Pennsylvania oil centers, which are now forced to bear the rates named, ranging from 90 1-2 cents upward, were allowed the same rate as Chicago to the Pacific coast. That rule now applies to other commodities.

So far as this complaint is concerned, it is said semi-officially the railroads will make a readjustment of rates May 29 which will make it unnecessary to press it, withdrawing the $105 charge for the return of empty tank cars from the Pacific coast and making a 90-cent rate on transcontinental lines to the Pacific coast from all oil refining points east of the Missouri that will be the same and will not discriminate in favor of Whiting. This means reduction of rates from independent shipping points to the Pacific coast, advance of rates from exclusive Standard points to the Pacific coast, and relief for small dealers from discrimination. Even if nothing more comes of the complaints now before the commission than this, it will be a most important gain by the independent oil men.

There is a fourth complaint of the National Petroleum Asociation vs. the Ann Arbor Railroad Company and practically all roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and thence to the Atlantic seaboard and known as Central Freight Association, Trunk Line and New England territory. It is charged the railroads ship oil and oil products in this region at special commodity rates that are not uniform or fair. Better rates are alleged to be given the Standard Oil in this region from points where it ships exclusively than are given the National Petroleum Asociation from points that are entitled to as low rates as those from exclusive Standard points.

Large reductions on these rates are urged. It is also charged that the railroads have shoved up the freight rates on crude petroleum between points connected by Standard pipe lines, thus making it impossible for the independents to compete with the Standard.

The National Petroleum Asociation is insisting that a pipe line be recognized as a competing transportation line. Such recognition would mean that the railroads would cut rates to meet the pipe line rates. The National Petroleum Association is asking that rates between crude oil producing fields and refineries be 10 per cent lower than the rate on the refined product in carloads.

A fifth case, not yet down for hearing, relates to the rates on oil between Oil City and Freeport.

So far as learned here from semi-official sources the roads thus far have determined on concessions to the independents only on rates between Chicago and New York refining points and points common to them, and Pacific coast points, and also on the matter of empty tank cars returned from the Pacific coast. Unless the Interstate Commerce Commission is otherwise advised, it will take up the numerous remaining points at issue May 21.

GARFIELD FIGURING ON THE 4800-ACRE RULING.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3.—(Special.)—Secretary Garfield of the Department of the Interior is giving serious consideration to the question of how the law that permits the leasing of no more than 4800 acres of oil land on the public domain to an individual should affect persons holding stock in corporations that take out leases. Oil men quite generally contend that a person holding stock in a corporation should not be considered as having leased the entire amount which the corporation has leased, but only such part of the entire amount leased by the corporation as his stock is of the total stock of the company. Mr. Garfield is getting a report from Inspector Wright at Muscogee on this subject and has named an expert, W. M. Creager, to aid him in looking into the matter and making a report to the department. Secretary Garfield is understood to be favorable to a liberal interpretation of the law on this matter. He realizes, however, that the federal government has no control over state corporations not in interstate business and that in the absence of such control he is powerless to compel the average oil company to produce its books and show to a certainty just what stock is held by an individual. He fears that in the absence of such authority abuses would grow unless the law is carried out as it has been interpreted for some time past. J. S.

D. M. Huff is organizing a company at Magnolia, Miss., to drill on his farm near that city. The property has been examined by geologists, who declare the indications very favorable for oil.

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STRUCTURE AND CHARACTER OF PRODUCTIVE OIL FIELDS IN MID-CONTINENT REGION.

The following paper covering the structure and character of the productive oil fields in the Mid-continent region was prepared by a geologist who has made a study of all the southwestern oil fields:

The chief producing fields or pools throughout the Indian Territory are practically ranged in two columns extending in a nearly north and south direction, with a range of gas pools between. This arrangement can only be accounted for by the fact that the underlying productive sands lie in the form of a mono-cline or arrested anticline. A study of the drilling records, as far as available, and from which sections Nos. 1 and 2 were constructed, appear to bear this out, as from these records there appears to be a slight change in the steepness of the dip in the vicinity of the gas pools. In this the Indian Territory fields resemble the Iola section of the Kansas fields, as worked out by Orton.

The oil pools along either side of the Territory may be classified as shallow well pools and deep well pools. Those on the east, such as Alluwe, Coody's Bluff and the Chelsea pools, belong to the shallow well territory. The western or deep sand wells comprise the Copan, Dewey, Bartlesville, Osage, Cleveland and Glenn pools. Towards the southern end of the Osage and in the Turley district the pools may be regarded as a middle depth, and these, it may be noted, are in immediate contact with the Owasso gas territory.

Along the eastern side of the country the wells are all shallow and range from about 450 to 500 feet at Chelsea; from 600 to 630 feet in the Coody's Bluff area. On the western side of the territory the wells are generally deep and range from 1280 feet in the Copan pool and about the same depth in the Bartlesville region to 1460 feet in the Osage nation and 1900 feet in the Cleveland pool. The Red Fork wells are about 1160 feet and the Glenn pool wells about 1495 feet. This difference in the depth of the wells along the eastern and western side is due almost altogether to the westerly and southerly dip of the beds with their contained sands. Stray wells drilled throughout the territory show this and also tend to prove all the wells to be practicaly obtaining their oil from the same sand. This is the Bartlesville sand chiefly. It is true there are other acknowledged sands, such as the Peru sand in the northern portion and the Burgess sand in the south-central region, from which some wells obtain their production, but these sands are not very widely spread.

The central row of gas pools have generally fairly deep wells, or ranging from 1225 feet in the Bartlesville, 1100 in the Hogshooter territory and 1601 southeast of Tulsa. The Owasso gas field has the main producing sand at about 876 feet.

Taking these fields in their geographical sequence, the Canary pool lies close to and partly in the Kansas oil territory. This is followed by Copan, Dewey, Bartlesville, Osage, Skiatook, Turley, Cleveland, Red Fork and the Glenn on the western side of the Territory. Some wells have also been drilled at Puwhuska and Nelagony in the Osage nation. On the western side of the territory wells have been drilled at Alluwe, Nowata, Coody's Bluff, Chelsea and several other points, but throughout the latter, except at Owasso and Turley, the outside drilling has mostly been solitary test wells to prove territory or hold leases.

Taking these fields in their sequence from north to south, the first field is what is known as the

CANARY POOL.

This is a small pool covering but a small extent, located on sections 17 and 18, township 29 north, range 14 east. In this field the Osage limestone is found at 850 feet and the Bartlesville sand at 1200 feet. These wells are generally small and the production is obtained from the Bartlesville sand. There are at present about forty wells producing. A large portion of this field is on the north side of the Kansas-Indian Territory line.

The estimates of the production of the various wells and fields can only be taken as estimates, as there are no means of obtaining the actual production of which any well or field is capable of giving. The general shortage of storage capacity anywhere in the Territory is very general and under these conditions only such wells as might be injured by closing are allowed to give its whole production. The other wells are only allowed to produce the quantity that can be taken care of by the pipe line company. The estimates, however, are those given by the operators and have been based upon the capacity of the well when allowed a free flow for a few hours.

COPAN POOL.

The Copan pool may be considered the most northerly field or pool in the Indian Territory and is wholly located in the Cherokee nation. It covers a large portion of section 6, township 27 north, range 13 east, section 15, 16, 21, 28, 31 and 32, township 28 north, range 13 east. In extent it has a length of approximately five miles with a width of nearly two miles. The general direction is from a little east of north to west of south, and its longer measurement is in that direction. In this field the Little lime is represented and the general structure appears to be closely, as follows:

	Feet.
Little lime	565 to 585
Big lime	600 to 645
Peru sands	760 to 850
Oswego lime	980 to 1,075
Bartlesville gas	1,358 to 1,383
Bartlesville oil	1,383 to 1,396
Mississippi lime	1,500

There appears, however, to be a considerable irregularity in the deposition of these beds in the Copan field, as the records of the various wells differ considerably. This may, however, be partly brought about by the locations of the wells, as in some the presence of the Little lime has not been recorded. A well on the northeast corner of section 27, township 28 north, range 13 east, in the Copan field, gives the following record:

	Feet.
Oswego lime	960
Bartlesville sand	1,260
Mississippi lime	1,495

On section 22 of same range and township a well gives a record of:

	Feet.
Oswego lime	980
Bartlesville sand	1,310

On the southwest quarter of section 32, township 28 north, range 13 east, the record of a well shows:

	Feet.
Little lime	565 to 585
Big lime	692 to 785
Oswego lime	890 to 985
Bartlesville sand	1,271 to 1,274

In the southwestern corner of this field on section 31, township 28 north, range 13 east, a well 1312 feet deep gives the following record, showing the presence of considerable gas. No record is kept of anything above the Oswego lime:

	Feet.
Oswego lime	895 to 985
Gas sand	1,270 to 1,290
First gas at	1 281
Big gas at	1,287
Oil sand	1,291 to 1,316
First at	1,292
Increase to	1,312

From these figures it may be pointed out that there are two sands in this field, both of which are productive. The first, or Peru sand, occupies its normal position below the big lime and above the Oswego lime. The second, or Bartlesville sand, also lies in its normal position of below the Oswego lime and above the Mississippi lime. The average record and what may be expected by the operators in this field appears to be:

	Feet.
Shales and sandstone from top to	565
Little lime, 20 feet thick from	600 to 645
Shales and probably unproductive sands	645 to 760
Peru sands, 90 feet thick, from	760 to 850
Shales, 130 feet	850 to 980
Oswego lime, 95 feet thick	980 to 1,075
Shales, 283 feet	1,075 to 1,358
Bartlesville sand, 36 feet thick, from	1,358 to 1,396
Shales, 114 feet	1,396 to 1,500
Mississippi lime at	1,500

There are at present (December, 1906,) 75 wells producing in the Copan field, with an average production of about 200 barrels, and at the end of November three rigs were in operation. The character of this oil is mixed as it ranges from 28 degrees Baume to 33 degrees Baume. The production of the heavy oil is about 135 barrels daily.

The most of the oil produced in this field is taken by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which owns a large tank farm in the immediate vicinity of the field.

DEWEY FIELD.

This is a small field about five miles north of Bartlesville and a few miles south of Copan. The developed portion covers most of section 31, township 28 north, range 13 east, and section 7, township 27 north, range 13 east.

In this field both the Peru and Bartlesville sands are found. The structure is shown by the drilling to be:

	Feet.
Big lime	675 to 760
Peru sand	875 to 770
Oswego lime	905 to 990
Gas sand	1,259
Top of oil sand	1,275
First oil	1,279
Best oil	1,285 to 1,295

On the southeast quarter of section 31, township 28 north, range 13 east, the section shows:

	Feet.
Big lime	690 to 780
Show of oil, Peru sand	705
Top of gas sand	1,257
Show of gas	1,267
Increase	1,272
Slate break at	1,280
Top of oil sand	1,283
First oil	1,285
Increase	1,291
Spraying	1,303
Bottom	1,305

The whole of these sands from 1257 feet down is evidently the Bartlesville sand and appears to be about 50 feet in thickness.

The Dewey pool, of which considerable expectations were anticipated, is a small pool with 80 wells producing and having a production of about 10,000 barrels daily. This oil has a gravity of 32 degrees Baume.

BARTLESVILLE FIELD.

The Bartlesville field covers a territory approximately nine miles in length. The width varies from four miles in the northern end to three miles in the southern end of the field. The northern edge follows the south line of sections 11 and 12, township 27 north, range 12 east, and curves upward through sections 7 and 8 to the north line of section 9, township 27 north, range 13 east. From this line it follows to about two miles south of the town of Bartlesville. About one-third of the area embraced in this field lies in the Osage nation and forms a portion of the 646,000-acre lease held by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company. The other two-thirds lies in the Cherokee nation.

Drilling in this field has been somewhat irregular and the wells are more or less clustered in different sections, while considerable areas are practically unproved. Among the most important groups of wells are those on section 17, township 27 north, range 13 east, leases 26 and 27 in the Osage nation, sections 1 and 2 and 11 and 12, township 26 north, range 12 east. These last are in the immediate vicinity of Bartlesville and are upon the town lot propositions. The wells drilled on the town lots are mostly on the east side of the town and, owing to the closeness with which these wells were drilled, most of them are now dry.

The town of Bartlesville is situated on section 12, township 26 north, range 12 east, and in this section considerable drilling has been carried on with more or less success. The records of these wells however, do not show the complete structure from the Oswego down in some instances, but all show the depths at which the sands were found. In a number of these wells salt water was found at depths ranging from 1325 to 1370 feet. The first well drilled by the Cudahy company on the northeast quarter of section 12 shows the relative positions of the gas, oil and salt water:

	Feet.
Top gas	1,258 to 1,267
Top oil	1,303
Bottom oil	1,320
Salt sand	1,325
Bottom of well	1,345

The next well on same section shows:

	Feet.
Oswego lime	901
Top of oil sand	1,312
Bottom of oil sand	1,320
Salt sand	1,370
Bottom of well	1,387

Again on the northwest corner of the same section the salt water was found at a depth of 1358 feet:

	Feet.
Top of oil	1,282
Bottom of oil	1,290
Salt	1,358

There appears to be a series of slates and shales between the sands in this field, as a well shows:

	Feet.
White sand at	1,340
Slate and shales	1,344
Salt from	1,390 to 1,440
Top of Missisippi lime	1,510
Flint	1,515 to 1,537

This is the only well in this region showing the actual structure of the Mississippi lime.

Six miles south of Bartlesville a shallow sand 16 feet thick was found at 580 feet.

This is evidently the Peru sand, as it lies about 200 feet above the Oswego lime, or about the normal position in which the Peru sand ought to be found, if present.

About two and a half miles north of Bartlesville the records of the well show a gas sand at 1255 feet and oil sand between 1282 and 1322 feet. The oil sand is described as a black, muddy sand and the well is but a small producer.

Immediately east of the town the upper sand is again found above the Oswego lime. In this locality the upper sand lies at 895 to 905 feet. The gas sand is found between 1210 and 1240 feet. From these figures it looks as if this upper sand dips at the rate of nearly 50 feet to the mile southwestward.

Eight miles south of Bartlesville the gas and salt water, but no oil, is found:

	Feet.
Gas	1,250
Salt water	1,400
Top of Mississippi	1,466

In the Sand Creek region the records show:

	Feet.
Show of oil at	950
Gas	1,250
Broken sand	1,300
Water	1,360
Bottom	1,400

The only complete available record comes from a well two miles north of Bartlesville. This record shows:

Character of Strata.	From Feet.	To Feet.
1. Soil and shale		100
2. First lime	100	175
3. Second lime	175	180
4. Shale	180	560
5. Third lime	560	570
6. White shale	580	616
7. Fourth lime	616	715
8. Big lime	715	795
9. White shale	795	915
10. Oswego	915	990
11. White shale	990	1,080
12. Lime and shale	1,080	1,088
13. Shale	1,088	1,277½
14. Top of gas	1,277½	1,295
15. White sand	1,295	1,300
16. Sand and water	1,300	1,302
17. Oil sand	1,302	1,319

An analysis of the structure of the Bartlesville field shows the same to be:

	Feet.
Little lime	Near surface
Big lime	400 to 715
Peru sand	580 to 895
Oswego lime	901 to 915
Gas sand	1,250 to 1,258
Oil sand	1,282 to 1,303
Salt sand	1,325 to 1,440
Mississippi lime	1,466 to 1,510

The wells in this field are partly flowing and partly under the pump, and a number of them are gas producers and supplying the town of Bartlesville with fuel and light.

The average production of the wells in the Bartlesville field is not very large, but the wells appear to be fairly long-lived. A number of the Cudahy wells have been pumping for over four years. These wells draw their production both of gas and oil from the Bartlesville sand and the gravity ranges from 32 degrees Baume to 38 degrees Baume.

The structure of the Bartlesville sand in this field, as shown by the different well records, is irregular, both as to texture and thickness, and within its limits carries gas, oil and salt water. In some of the wells gas alone is found, indicating that the sand is lifted high enough and loose textured enough to fit it for gas. In some of the other wells nothing is found and in others the gas and salt water occur in close association without the intervention of oil, and again in some regions the whole three appear in their relative positions, as usually assumed when all are present. In another series of wells the oil and salt water are present without the presence of gas. Salt water has also been found in some of these wells ithout any oil or gas being found.

The only reason that may be assigned for the peculiar conditions existing in this field appear to be a general undulating or sharp flexing of the beds, particularly the Bartlesville sand. Or it may be the wells lie along the crown and along both sides of a sharp monocline, the heavy gas beds being situated directly upon the fold. It may be remarked the heaviest producers of water lie towards the northwest and west, a condition that appears perfectly in accord with the supposition that a monocline dipping to the west and south passes through the field.

The Mississippi lime in this field shows a general uplift towards the south. On section 12, township 26 north, range 12 east, this horizon appears at a depth of 1510 feet and from 1515 to 1537 feet the structure is flint of different colors. Eight miles south in the Cherokee nation the Mississippi lime is found at 1466 feet. In both localities the flint bed is found lying 200 feet below the salt sand. There is, however, a small fault between these localities. The trough is not very large and in extent this fault extends in a general northeast and south of west direction for something like seven miles. It is first noticed on the east on section 10, township 26 north, range 13 east, and its western end appears to be near the middle of lot 42 of the Osage lease. The wells along this line are gas producers on the eastern end and dry in the Osage or western end. The structure of this western end is shown by the records of the Almeda well No. 1 on lease 40 and the four Carter wells on lease 42 of the Osage. Between the Almeda well No. 1 and the Carter No. 3 the distance north and south is approximately one mile. Taking the Oswego lime in these wells as the identified horizon, we find it to be:

	Feet.
In Almeda No. 1	774
In Carter No. 1	848
Carter No. 3	980

Here the dip is sharply to the south.

From east to west the Carter wells Nos. 1 and 2, a distance of half a mile, shows a strong dip to the west. In No. 1 the Oswego lime is found at 848 and in No. 2 at 990 feet. There is, however, in both situations a considerable difference in the surface elevation, but not enough to cause such a wide variation in the depths of the Oswego lime.

The Oswego lime in this locality appears to be divided and enclose a lens of dark shale. In the Almeda wells the upper portion of the lime is 44 feet thick and the lower portion 32 feet. Between the two there is a four-foot parting of black shale. In the Carter No. 1 the limes show 28 feet for the upper and 30 feet for the lower, with a 15-foot shale parting, and in No. 3 well the lime is 22 feet on top and 26 feet at bottom, and the parting is only three feet. The section shows:

	Almeda No. 1.	Carter No. 1.	Carter No. 3.
Upper division of Oswego lime	44	28	22
Black shale	4	15	3
Lower division of Oswego lime	32	30	24

Going westward the Oswego limestone is 53 feet thick, with the lower division of 18 feet and the enclosed shale lens only 2 feet.

This lime marks the southern end of the Bartlesville field.

The average production may be considered as 165 barrels per well. The following figures show the condition of the operations in the Bartlesville field at the close of November:

Number of wells completed in November, 8; production, 1315 barrels; average daily production per well, 164 barrels.

OSAGE NATION.

This field may practically be considered as a southward extension of the Bartlesville field. The break which separates the two is not over a mile and a half or two miles wide at the northern end.

This field forms part of the blanket lease covering the entire Osage nation, made to Edward B. Foster and associates on April 8, 1896, for a long term of years. In 1898 complaints were made and the lease was cancelled, but was reinstated in May, 1899. In June, 1903, this lease was assigned to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company. This company and parties to whom it has sub-leased large portions of the territory have carried on development ever since. On January 1, 1906, 783 wells were drilled, of which 544 were oil producers and 41 were gas wells. On the expiration of the original lease on April 8, 1906, this lease was cut down to 680,000 acres and was extended for a term of ten years.

The two ranges of townships, 11 and 12 east, to a width of nine miles from the south side of township 20 north to the Kansas line, have been sub-divided into leases. There are three tiers of these leases, each having a width of half a mile and a length of three miles. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company pays a royalty of 12.5 per cent, or one-eighth, and the sub-leases pay one-sixth, or 16.66 per cent, with a bonus. The bonus is graded according to location of the lease, the east-west tier paying three times as much as the west tier.

The northern end of this field may be said to be on lot 43 on the east tier and extends southward along the east line of the Osage nation as far as lot 79, a distance of about twenty miles. In width this field extends from three to five miles, and is almost altogether confined to the middle and eastern tier of lots. A few wells have been drilled in the western tier, but three have not proved of much value. A well on lot 291 is a gas well and wells on 301 and 309 were dry. The wells on the middle tier of lots have also for the greater portion of the territory proved either dry or poor producers. So far as the productive qualities of the Osage field is concerned, the whole territory may be divided into a practically poor producing territory and a fairly good producing territory. The good producing territory is somewhat circumscribed and is confined almost, if not altogether, to the lots numbered sixties and a portion of the seventies in the eastern tier and a few lots from No. 165 to No. 172 in the middle tier. Even this territory may be still further confined to lots 60

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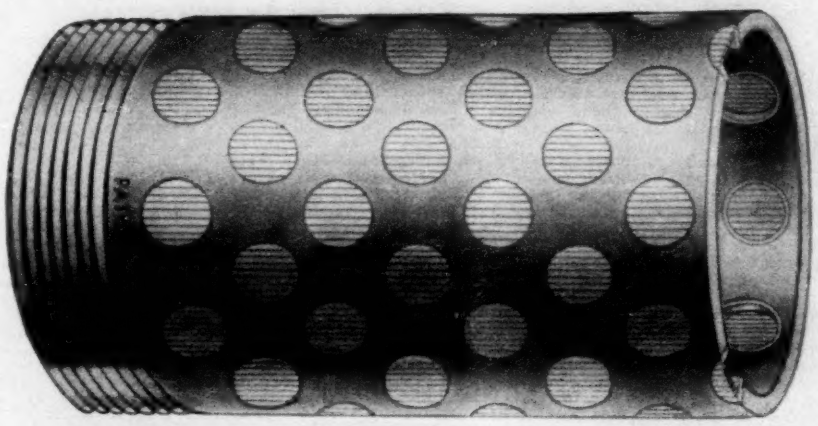

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to 68 and lots 167 to 172 in the middle tier.

This country is generally elevated and over a considerable area the 900-foot contour is found. The upper beds are heavy sandstones with shales. The structure of the northern end of this field is shown in the record of the Carter wells Nos. 1 and 3 on lease 42:

Character of Strata.	From. Feet.	To Feet.	Thickness, Feet
Sand, clay, boulders	...	20	20
Blue shale	20	75	55
Muddy shale	75	95	20
Lime	95	99	4
Light shale	99	109	10
Sand	109	111	2
Shale	111	130	19
Lime	130	135	5
Blue shale	135	155	20
White lime	155	159	4
Light shale	159	167	8
Lime	167	177	10
Dark, hard lime	177	191	14
Light shale	191	245	54
Gritty shale	245	265	20
Light shale	265	295	30
Gritty shale	295	380	85
White lime	380	395	15
Light shale	395	500	105
Sand shell	500	505	5
Shale	505	630	125
Lime	630	638	8
Light shale	638	671	33
White lime	671	675	4
Light shale	675	725	50
Lime	725	730	5
Shale	730	732	2
Lime	732	736	4
Shale	736	820	84
White lime	820	848	*28
Dark shale	848	863	*15
Light lime	863	893	*30
Light shale	893	935	42
Dark sand	935	950	15
Light shale	950	958	8
Light sand	958	983	25
Light shale	983	1033	50
Dark lime	1033	1046	13
Light lime	1046	1062	16
Black shale	1062	1067	5
Hard lime	1067	1092	25
Dark shale	1092	1110	18
Lime	1110	1115	5
Dark lime	1115	1157	42
Lime and shell	1157	1158	1
Dark shale	1158	1163	5
Lime and shell	1163	1166	3
Shale	1166	1181	15
Light shale	1181	1221	40
Shale	1221	1236	15
Lime	1236	1241	5
Dark shale	1241	1345	101
Gritty shale	1345	1373	28
Shale	1373	1403	30
Oil sand	1403	1405	2
Shale	1405	1448	43
Salt sand (Miss. lime)	1448	1450	2

*Oswego lime.

The record of Carter well No. 3, about half a mile south of No. 1, shows:

Character of Strata.	From. Feet.	To Feet.	Thickness, Feet
Clay	..	14	14
Blue shale	14	59	45
Sand and water	59	64	5
Light shale	64	94	30
Gray lime	94	130	36
Light shale	130	296	166
Black shale	296	301	5
Gray lime	301	313	12
Light shale	313	535	222
Black shale, gas	535	540	5
Light gritty shale	540	580	40
Light shale	580	650	70
Dark shale	650	670	20
Light shale	670	685	15
Slate lime and shells	685	705	20
Light shale	705	735	30
Gray lime	735	765	30
Black shale, coal(?)	765	769	4
Gray lime	769	812	43
Black shale	812	822	10
Light shale	822	958	136
Oswego lime	958	980	22
Dark shale, coal(?)	980	983	3
Oswego lime	983	1007	24
Dark shale	1007	1017	10
Lime and shells	1017	1022	5
Dark shale	1022	1060	38
Sand	1060	1088	28
Shale	1088	1140	52
Lime and shells	1140	1150	10
Shale	1150	1175	25
Lime and shells	1175	1185	10
Shale	1185	1305	120
Light shale	1305	1316	11
Sand, oil	1316	1318	2
Light shale	1318	1351	33
Sand, gas	1351	1355	4
Sand, oil (Bartlesv. sand)	1355	1460	115

In that portion of the field lying to the west of Ocheleta there appears to be a considerable difference in the depth to the Mississippi lime within a short distance. In this portion of the Osage field the structure appears to be:

	Feet.
Top of Big lime	1,140
Bottom	1,200
Top of Oswego	1,325
Bottom	1,425
Top of Bartlesville sand	1,280
Bottom	1,410
Top of Mississippi lime	1,720

RAMONA DISTRICT.

In the Ramona district the Mississippi lime shows a rise of 190 feet and lies about 1530 feet. In this region there appears to be a third sand, carrying more or less oil, but of rather irregular distribution. The Mississippi lime in this and the southern end of the field, as well as in the Skiatook and Turley fields, is very irregular as to its structure and is chiefly composed of red white and black pebbles found cemented together. The sand pockets, or sand occupying breaks or depressions in the first fifty feet of the Mississippi, is generally known as the Burgess sand.

The most productive portion of this field may be said to embrace but a small area, and so far may be said to cover the leases numbered from 60 to 70, the property of the Reservation Oil Company, the Watson Oil Company, Stevens Brothers, Jennings Brothers and the Sagamore Oil Company. This territory lies about four miles west of Ramona. In this territory the deepest well is 1710 feet and was drilled fifty feet into the Mississippi lime. The Oswego lime was entered at 940 feet and passed through at 980 feet. Below this limestone the Cherokee shales appear to be thickening, as in this field the Bartlesville sand lies 300 feet below the Oswego and from 500 to 550 feet above the Mississippi lime. The Bartlesville sand also shows a thickening, as it is a little over 100 feet.

At present very few new wells are being drilled. During the month of November one well was completed and eight wells drilling. The daily production is estimated at 24,000 barrels. This oil has a gravity of 32 to 36 degrees Baume and is run by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to its tanks at Copan.

A number of dry holes drilled on leases 74, 77 and 80 marked the southern limit of this field and these with about two miles of unproven territory cover the interval between the Osage field south end and the northern boundary of the Skiatook field.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGGINS OIL AND FUEL COMPANY.

The directors of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, of Beaumont, have re-elected the following officers: President and general manager, C. L. Wallis; vice president, John N. Gilbert; secretary, L. L. Donnelly; treasurer, W. S. Davidson. President and General Manager C. L. Wallis submitted the following report to the stockholders:

Beaumont, Texas, April 18th, 1907.

In reviewing the past year's business of your company, would respectfully call your attention to the secretary's sixth annual statement (see balance sheet enclosed), which, you will observe, shows a net earning of $175,800.39 for the year. But on account of depreciation in oil wells, tankage, pipe lines, etc., we have had to charge off $173,562.03, which cut down our net earnings very materially, though, considering the fact that our production practically failed some time ago, and having changed the character of our business from that of producing to purchasing, handling and selling, think we have done very well; which, however, has necessitated carrying a larger stock of oil on hand to meet trade demands and protect our sales contracts; and on account of the increased value of oil it has required the reinvestment of all earnings for the past years to carry sufficient stock and continue the business, which it has been the endeavor of the management to hold together in good shape until some new producing field was developed in which we could secure some production, and am now pleased to say it is in good condition, physically and financially, as you will note from the secretary's report.

The company is interested in two new prospective fields that I hope will amount to more than a mere prospect, and merely mention this fact so that you will know the officers of the company were alive to the situation and were trying to secure new production, and thus secure extended life for the company and give it an opportunity to utilize their equipment and tankage, which will depreciate in value unless they can be used.

The sale and use of oil for fuel has grown and extended for beyond our expectations, and commands better prices than we anticipated, and the question now is to get an ample supply and sufficient transportation facilities to reach the consumer.

The annual statement, as submitted, gives evidence of a prosperous condition in the company's affairs. It follows:

ASSETS.

Property and plant accounts—Real estate, leases, wells, tankage, pipe lines, wharves, loading and unloading racks, stations, etc.	$1,480,048.56
Miscellaneous property	87,539.03
Office furniture	900.00
Tank cars (150)	100,687.97
Floating equipment (3 tugs, 5 barges)	120,433.68
Cash on hand	179,512.47
Accounts receivable	106,725.49
Bills receivable	8,119.61
Unexpired insurance	5,371.95
Inventory, material on hand, all stations	34,840.18
Oil in storage, all stations	105,625.65
	$2,229,804.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,105,400.00
Accounts payable	38,275.71
Surplus	86,128.88
	$2,229,804.59

CROWLEY OIL AND MINERAL COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING—10 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED.

On April 16 the annual meeting of the Crowley Oil and Mineral Company was held at Crowley, Louisiana. The following officers were elected: W. W. Duson, president; Miron Abbott, vice president; P. L. Lawrence, treasurer; L. L. Lyons, secretary. A 10 per cent dividend was declared, making the sixteenth 10 per cent dividend declared by the company since July 1, 1904.

Following is the financial statement issued by the company at the close of the meeting:

ASSETS.

Real estate, book value	$107,941.82
Leases	25,150.00
Sixteen producing wells, cost	101,304.55
Bills receivable	20,271.12
Accounts receivable	27,985.10
Oil on hand, 36,811.28 barrels. Balance on Godchaux contract, 16,779.35, at 70c	11,745.45
Balance on Kaplan contract 15,000.00, at $1.00	15,000.00
Part Godchaux contract, 5,000.00 at 90c	4,500.00
31.93 barrels at $1.00	31.93
Heywood Oil Wells, investment	4,925.83
Inventory, including pipe line, $133,148.15, less 25 per cent, $33,287.03	99,861.12
Cash in hands of treasurer	42,722.96
	$461,439.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Bills payable	32,502.65
Accounts payable	10,563.95
Unclaimed dividends	38.00
Surplus	218,335.28
	$461,439.88

GULF REFINING COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING—NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

At a recent annual meeting of the Gulf Refining Company, held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. L. Mellon, president; George S. Davison, vice president; R. B. Mellon, treasurer; C. F. Farren, secretary and assistant treasurer; George H. Taber, general manager; Wesley A. Looney, assistant general manager; G. R. Nutty, general sales manager; John W. Tryon, assistant treasurer in Texas; W. T. Mullen, assistant secretary in Texas. Mr. John W. Tryon was also reappointed manager for the company at Port Arthur, Texas. Mr. C. L. Kerr was reapointed district sales manager, with headquarters at Houston, as hertofore.

The capital stock of the company was increased from $750,000 to $1,500,000.

SHELL TANKER SILVERLIP DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION OF BENZINE.

News comes from Plymouth, England, that the Shell Transport and Trading Company's mammoth tank steamer Silverlip was destroyed on May 1 by an explosion of benzine in her cargo while passing through the Bay of Biscay en route from Singapore to Plymouth. The British steamer Westgate picked up the survivors of the crew and took them to Plymouth. The engineer and four men were killed by the explosion, and four others were badly injured. The Silverlip loaded oil at the Gulf Refining Company's docks at Port Arthur several times during the past two years. She had a capacity in excess of 70,000 barrels, carrying oil in bulk.

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The Caddo Oil and Gas Company has notified Shreveport consumers that effective May 1 a sliding scale for natural gas would prevail. The rates applying will be from 6 cents per 1,000 cubic feet up.

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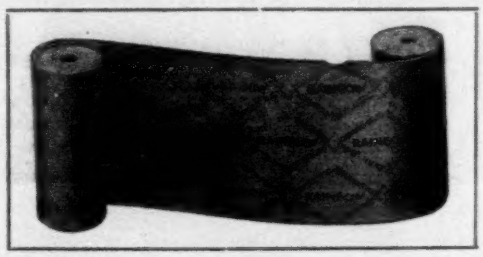

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Kansas City, Mo....1221-1223 Union Avenue
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WATERS-PIERCE HEARING CONTINUED ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

On April 29 the Waters-Pierce Oil Company suits at Austin were called for hearing, attorneys for the oil company presenting a motion to quash the deposition of J. P. Gruet. The grounds set up in the motion to quash were that the depositions and testimony of Gruet were based on a contingent fee in the case in event of conviction. Judge Brooks of the Travis county district court, before whom the motion was filed, overruled the motion, allowing the defendants until May 8 to file a written motion or amended petition, and setting May 10 for hearing on it.

In the case brought against the Standard by the Federal government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and to enjoin the alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, Judges Sanborn and Vandeventer, Hook and Adams of the United States circuit court will, on May 14, hear arguments on exceptions to the bill of complaint filed by the government. The defendants had answered the bill and filed exceptions to certain portions of it, and it is on these exceptions the argument will be made.

On May 2, in presenting argument for a new trial in the Standard cases recently decided against that company in the United States district court at Chicago, Attorney John C. Miller of counsel for the defendant company attacked the Elkins act as applying to interstate shipments, declaring the act in violation of the United States constitution. A motion for an arrest of judgment in the case was made and argued along the line indicated. The question at issue is now under consideration by the court.

In view of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the matter, the Eastern railroads have withdrawn the arbitrary charge of $105 for the return of empty tank cars from the Pacific coast to points east of the Missouri river. The hearing is set by the commission for May 21. This charge has heretofore applied only to independent concerns. The Standard has had an exclusive rate of 78 1-2 cents a hundred to the western coast.

OPPOSING THE TAX ON CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION.

Judge James L. Autry, J. S. Wheless and Robert A. John of Beaumont, and Messrs. Richards and Gibson of Corsicana appeared before the senate committee at Austin on May 3 to protest against placing crude oil production under the gross tax receipts bill. It was pointed out in the argument of the gentlemen that crude oil production in Texas is largely a fuel oil, coming in direct competition with coal and wood, and that there should be no tax on this particular fuel while other fuel products escape such taxation. It was demonstrated that the proposed gross receipts tax against Texas crude, which is essentially a fuel product, is an unjust discrimination. Messrs. Richards and Gibson are produgers of Corsicana. The committee on May 4 had taken no action on the bill.

ESPERSON GETS 42 GRAVITY OIL AT HUMBLE.

The Esperson well recently brought in on the Hermann tract in the Humble field, while not a heavy producer, yields 42 gravity oil. It is claimed the oil has a paraffine base, but this is doubtful, although the oil is lighter than any yet brought in at Humble. The well is producing fifteen barrels a day. It is 2150 feet deep, with 1400 feet of fluid in the pipe.

TEXAS TRADE NOTES.

The Union Iron Works furnished the structural iron for the new Macatee hotel at Houston. Manager J. P. Finegan reports that the Union is doing a capacity business in all departments.

The Butler Pumping Company is a competitor for the contract to equip the six wells which furnish the water supply for the city of Joliet, Ill.

E. B. Gray, who has been with The Texas Company at its Port Arthur refinery for more than a year past, on April 12 resigned and went to Georgetown, Ky., to become superintendent of the Indian Refining Company's works at that place.

The Heywood Brothers are deeply interested in their new land and irrigation proposition along the Rio Grande and are spending part of their time at Brownsville in the "land of heart's delight." Col. Alba Heywood, who of the brothers is most ancient in years and most youthful in spirits, epitomizes the situation thusly:

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Little grains of sand,
Make the farmers wealthy
On the Rio Grande."

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SAND TROUBLE IN A TEST WELL IN GEORGIA.

The Georgia Petroleum Company is sinking a test well near Savannah, and, on account of the difficulty experienced with sand, will probably try a Texas rotary. A cable rig has been used to date, but the sand has been so troublesome that drilling by this method is tedious and slow. In a letter to hte Oil Investors' Journal an officer of the company describes the conditions which have been encountered as follows:

"We have attained a depth of 900 feet and so far have encountered sand, marl and clay in about the same quantities that are shown in the log of the Lucas gusher at Spindletop. The quantities of sand which we are obliged to handle are enormous, and this formation is the only one that gives us any particular trouble. We are using a Pennsylvania cable outfit in drilling this Georgia well. The sand is very coarse, but we have encountered gas pressure and frequently of late days we will go through a bed of clay or slate into a new sand formation, only to have that sand heaved up into the hole 100 to 250 feet.

"I was on the properties the other day and was present when this occurred. The sand rises in our six-inch drive pipe 240 feet in four or five minutes in which we can make hole and drive the pipe without any difficulty, but our trouble begins when the sand fills up in the hole, for we are obliged to use a bailer or ordinary Morahan sand pump, and the sand, very frequently being extremely coarse, it is almost impossible to clean the hole out again in less than twenty-four to forty-eight hours. This heaving process continues right along, so that we are losing about two-thirds of our time in cleaning out the hole after the sand has filled it up.

"We have a crowd of experienced oil men on the properties, having brought a crew of drillers from the northern fields, all of whom have had experience in the oil business ranging from ten to twenty years. We are all at a loss to know just what is the best thing to do, but I am writing you to see if you can not suggest something that will be of value to us.

"I would like to know also if, when using the rotary system in drilling in Texas, they have any trouble with the sand filling up from the bottom, or caving in from above the bit. Is the formation such that it is possible to bore the hole clear down without continually driving the pipe? How long does it take, under ordinary conditions, to bore a well with the rotary process? What is the expense, etc? Using a Pennsylvania cable outfit, can you suggest any special sand pump, or other tool, with which it would be possible for us to remove this sand in less time? When it becomes necessary to change from fish-tail bit to the shot drill in order to penetrate a hard formation, I presume it becomes necessary to take the tools out and change the bits, and this must be no small matter after a depth of 600 or 700 feet is attained, as I presume it is necessary to lift up the pipe and disconnect it by joint, change the bits and put it back in the well. Now, while this is being done, will the formations which are penetrated in Texas stand up without caving in or without it becoming necessary to drive the pipe down to the bottom? Do you suppose that under the conditions with which we have to contend, as above outlined, especially in view of the enormous pressure which forces the sand up into the hole to such great extent, it would be practicable to use a rotary process in our well?

"We have drilled this 900 feet in a little less than fifty days. Do you think that a rotary process could have done better under the circumstances? I am asking a great deal, I know, but I believe you have been an oil operator yourself and, therefore, know something about the conditions which we have to go up against now and then, and this being the case, you will readily realize and appreciate how valuable some suggestions can be at certain times.

"I can assure you I will appreciate any information you may give on this line, and especially if you can suggest some method by which we can handle the sand more readily."

Otto G. Tague, president of the Georgia Petroleum Company, visited Beaumont last month to investigate the merits of the rotary system of drilling where sand is troublesome. The rotary is better adapted for such conditions than the cable system.

Foreign cables announce that the Austro-Hungarian oil combine has collapsed and prices have slumped 15 per cent. It is asserted that the attitude of the Standard Oil Company's Austrian branch, the Vacuum Oil Company, was largely responsible for the refiners failing to reach an agreement. The prospects for the formation of a new combine in the near future are slim.

OPERATORS STORING SALT WATER IN THE JENNINGS FIELD.

Operators in the Jennings field are now storing salt water in the earthen tanks which formerly contained oil. During the latter part of 1904 and throughout the year 1905 it became necessary, on account of the immense production of the gushers in this district and the lack of adequate pipe line facilities, to construct ground reservoirs capable of holding from 200,000 to 500,000 barrels each, and in this improvised storage some 6,000,000 barrels of oil were placed temporarily, representing the surplus yield of the wells. Most of this oil has since been pumped out of the earthen tanks and shipped by rail and pipe line.

About the first of last month all operators at Jennings received notice from a Crowley (La.) attorney, representing a number of rice farmers whose property lies along the Bayou des Cannes stating that on account of the very dry season the water in the bayou was in demand for purposes of irrigation in order to make the rice crop, and that the salt water which had been permitted to drain from the oil field into the stream would have to be diverted, otherwise he would hold responsible any and all those allowing salt water to pollute the fresh water in the bayou. As the bayou is the natural drain for the oil field, the operators were up against a tough proposition. They knew that salt water would destroy the rice, and they figured that the attorney had the best end of it. The only alternative was to store the salt water. The Jennings wells are making several times as much water as they are oil, and the problem of providing storage for this quantity of fluid might have been a very serious one. It happened, however, that most of the operators had earthen storage at their disposal. Pumps were rigged and connections made with the settling tanks and all the salt water is now going into the earthen reservoirs. It is an expensive proposition for the oil men, but they would rather store the water than risk actions for damages which undoubtedly would result if the water were permitted to drain into the bayou.

It is estimated that Jennings is producing more than twice as much salt water as it is oil. Water has always been plentiful in this field. Frequently the water sands are mixed with the oil sands, and it is impossible to shut off the water, because it comes with the oil.

If the present arrangement is maintained for a couple of months longer there will be over a million barrels of salt water in storabe in the Jennings district.

An expert chemist has discovered that there exists in each barrel of the salt water referred to considerable salt and alum, and a move is under way to utilize the storage of the salt water for the manufacture of those products. According to the figures produced in the daily press regarding the residue of salt to be obtained, there would be several tons daily to accrue from the thousands of barrels of salt water that daily flows from the wells. Should the establishment of salt works at the Jennings field prove successful it would give an endurance to the field and at the same time prove a valuable industry for the State of Lauisiana.

LATER REPORT FROM THE HENRIETTA DISTRICT.

A report from the Henrietta field, dated May 3, gives operations as follows:

Producers Oil Company, Byers farm, north of Clayco well, standard rig.

Corsicana Petroleum Company, Byers farm, two miles northeast of Petrolia, rotary.

Sun Company, Landrum farm, east of the Clayco well, standard rig.

Wihterspoon & Carmody, Panhandle farm, reaming at 890 feet.

Corsicana Petroleum Company No. 2, Stine farm, testing at 738 feet.

P. M. Lea, McCutcheon lease of Stine farm, 600 feet.

Heath, north of Clayco No. 1, casing set, preparing to drill in.

The Clayco Company has contracted for two derricks, one to be located on the Panhandle east of No. 1 on that tract, and the other on the Clayco northeast twenty-acre lease on the Lockridge farm.

Frank Cullinan is in charge of the Producers Oil Company's field operations.

J. D. Doan is looking after the Sun Company's work.

Six rotaries and four standard rigs are on the field.

J. W. Otley has been inspecting prospective oil properties at Jackson Gulch, near San Antonio. A well is now being drilled on the property, having reached a depth of about 800 feet and being now in blue gumbo. It is proposed to sink the present well to 1500 or 1800 feet.

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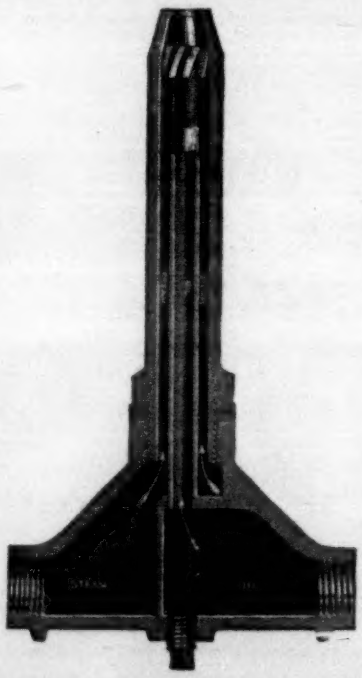

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